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BTA COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES HAIG SPEECH

AU081544 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Todor Stoyanov, BTA observer, commentary: "Attacks on the Reason of the Nation"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Apr (BTA) -- Mr Alexander Haig's speech which he delivered the day before yesterday, did not contain new concepts. It was only a continuation of the already well-known line of eulogy of the super-armament and the unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union.

In other words: In Washington there is nothing new in the sphere of the strategy which relies on re-armament, on the first nuclear strike and on the illusion of the limited aftermaths of it.

And yet there is something new in Mr Reagan's speech.

And what is it that this time its aggressive edge is being directed against the anti-military movement in both that country and outside it? Directly or indirectly, it is a reply to the moods which, in their scale, are comparable to those which have shaken the USA during its war against Vietnam.

Seen in this light, the speech can be fairly described as an attack on the reason of the nation.

The very fact that it contains such an address is in itself quite significant. Despite their complete disillusion, the main spokesmen of the White House have felt the seriousness of the disagreement their adventurous thinking evokes among their compatriots. And what they are to do is to react.

In another, earlier stage, when the anti-militarist movement burst out in Western Europe, they attempted to explain it with "the gold of Moscow." The situation has become more complicated because of the fact that among those who disagree with the White House are the ex-chief of the Pentagon Mr MacNamara, the ex-adviser on the questions related to the national security Mr Bundy, the ex-participant in the SALT negotiations Mr Smith and ex-Ambassador Kennan, senators and congressmen.

Obviously the thesis of the Moscow gold is already inapplicable. It is even more inapplicable. It is even more inapplicable when having in mind that it would offend wide circles of the nation, because, as the polls reveal, three of every four US citizens are for the freezing of the nuclear weapon manufacture, and of three participants in the inquiries, each two do not believe in the myth that the USSR can attack the USA.

Evidently the voices of the reasonable approach towards the problems and the rejection of the myth of lagging behind USSR's nuclear arsenal which has been imposed, and the super-armament which proceeds from it, have exceeded all expectations, once Mr Weinberger took the floor on the next day after Mr Haig has delivered his speech and spoke in his manner, at that. Time does not work for the strategy of the first nuclear strike, of the limited nuclear war and of the weapon of the "restraining force." The negation of this strategy by the common sense is already a fact of the political day of the USA.

BRIEFS

SWISS ECONOMIC COOPERATION -- Sofia, 22 Mar (BTA) -- There are good prospects for cooperation between the Central Cooperative Union and the Union of the Swiss Cooperative Societies -- such is the conclusion made of the several-day visit of a Bulgarian delegation, headed by Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union to Switzerland. In the cooperation protocol which is the first official document signed by the two unions, wish and readiness for development of mutually advantageous contacts is expressed. The document provides for the two unions' delegations to study the possibilities for specifying the concrete spheres of cooperation and to sign agreements. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 22 Mar 82 AU]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON JARUZELSKI VISIT

AU081234 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 82 pp 1,2

[CTK report: "New Prospects of Cooperation; Communiqué on the Visit of the Party and State Delegation of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr (CTK) -- At the conclusion of the deliberations of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR, a joint communiqué was adopted, which states:

The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, visited the CSSR for an official friendly visit on 5 April 1982 at the invitation of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

The CSSR's party and state delegation was led by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president.

The members of the Czechoslovak delegation were:

Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier; Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary; Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; Rudolf Rohlíček, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier; Karel Loebel, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party and minister of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic; and Jindrich Rehorek, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR ambassador to the Polish People's Republic.

The members of the Polish delegation were:

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Stanislaw Opalko, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR's Tarnow Voivodship Committee; Jerzy Janiak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and miner of the Siemianowice bituminous coal mine; Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Jan Fajeciński, deputy chairman of the Democratic Party's Central Committee, chairman of the Democratic Party's Deputies' Club and deputy chairman of the foreign committee of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Tadeusz Tuczapski, PZPR Central Committee member, member of the Military Council of National Salvation, deputy minister of national defense, chief inspector of the territorial defense of the Polish People's Republic and colonel general; and Kazimierz Szewczyk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR.

The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic laid wreaths at the tomb of the unknown soldier and at the sarcophagus of Klement Gottwald on the Zizkov hill, as well as at the memorial of Soviet soldiers at the Olsany cemeteries and at the memorial plaque of the Second Polish Army in Prague-Dablice.

Apart from the two delegations' deliberations, two meetings took place between G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Army General W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two delegations discussed a broad range of issues of the Czechoslovak-Polish cooperation, assessed its state and prospects and exchanged opinions on the topical problems of the present international situation.

During the negotiations the two sides expressed their resolve to continue developing and consolidating the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and PZPR, between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic and the peoples of the two countries on the principles of socialist internationalism. They underscored the significance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic for the broad development of all-round mutual relations.

The two delegations confirmed that the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic will continue, in close collaboration with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to actively work for strengthening the unity, cohesion and defense ability of the Warsaw Pact.

The CSSR and the Polish People's Republic will strive, within the framework of CEMA, for further expanding and deepening economic cooperation and for making use of all possibilities of the international division of labor and of production cooperation and specialization, in the interests of developing socialist economic integration and with the aim of better satisfying the working people's cultural and social needs.

Comrade Gustav Husak briefed the Polish delegation on the fulfillment of conclusions drawn by the 16th CPCZ Congress in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, and on the course of the realization of the national economy plan and of the ensurance of the Czechoslovak working people's living standards and social certainties. He further informed it about the Czechoslovak working people's creative effort and active participation in building the advanced socialist society. In this connection he spoke of preparations for the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and of the activities of other social organizations rallied in the CSSR's National Front.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski provided information on the present social and political situation in Poland and on the measures that are being adopted to further stabilize it. [He stated that] the PZPR will continue the line of its ninth congress aimed at consolidating cohesion with the workers class and all working people. That was confirmed by the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Session, which are aimed at consolidating party unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and at restoring and reinforcing its leading role in the process of building socialism. Together with its allies -- the United People's Party and the Democratic Party -- the PZPR seeks the formation of a broad front of all patriotic forces standing on the positions of socialism. The Government of the Polish People's Republic, consolidating and mobilizing all creative potentials of the Polish people for solving tasks aimed at overcoming the crisis, expresses its resolute will to crack down on destructive antisocialist activity and to build a firm socialist Polish statehood with the aim of ensuring calm, order and a safe future for the people.

Comrade G. Husak stressed that the CSSR fully supported and continues to support the resolute measures of the Military Council of National Salvation taken to overcome the crisis in the Polish People's Republic. The Czechoslovak working people, expressing their support for those measures, have joined actions of rendering assistance to the Polish People's Republic.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed thanks for the political and economic assistance provided by the CSSR to the Polish People's Republic at a time that is so difficult for it.

The two delegations regard the reinforcement of relations between the CPCZ and the PZPR on the principles of Marxism-Leninism as a basic prerequisite for further dynamically developing fraternal cooperation between the two states and their peoples. That is why they will continue to promote cooperation and the exchange of experiences between party bodies on various levels as well as partnership relations. They also consider it expedient to promote partnership relations between other political parties and social organizations of the two countries.

Special attention was paid to questions concerning the further development of economic cooperation and mutual exchange of goods. The two sides took note with satisfaction of the fact that negotiations on cooperation in utilizing idle production facilities in the Polish People's Republic in a number of branches, especially engineering, electrical engineering, metallurgy, and the light and chemical industries, have achieved further progress.

A number of suggestions have been elaborated in this area already for the current year that surpasses the originally assumed scale. It has been agreed that the appropriate agencies will speed up technical and commercial negotiations so as to be able to begin with the implementation of this cooperation as soon as possible.

The two sides reached the identical conclusion that a systematic reinforcement of integration ties within the framework of CEMA is essential for ensuring a further development of the two countries' national economies. In this connection they put forward new suggestions for establishing future-oriented effective cooperation, especially in engineering, in the interest of integrating the CSSR's and the Polish People's Republic's national economies.

The two delegations consider it expedient, in the interest of further strengthening mutual relations, to expand cooperation in the areas of culture, education, science, health care, environmental protection and tourism.

The talks showed full unanimity in evaluating the international issues under discussion. The two sides confirmed that the growing international tension caused by the adventurist course of U.S. policy poses a serious threat to peace and international security.

The participants in the talks resolutely condemned the interference of the United States and other NATO states in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, which is incompatible with the generally accepted norms of international law, the UN Charter, and the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The discriminatory restrictions applied by the United States against the Polish People's Republic and the USSR constitute transparent blackmail and are aimed at undermining the principles of peaceful cooperation among states.

The two sides noted that the current situation in the world is complicated and disconcerting. This is the consequence of NATO activity and particularly of the activity of the U.S. military-industrial complex. Aggressive circles of imperialism are striving through feverish armament to reverse to their advantage the existing military-strategic parity with the objective of asserting their policy of acting from the position of strength. They are grossly interfering in the internal affairs of other states and declaring entire regions as spheres of their interest. This activity of theirs jeopardizes peace in the world.

The CSSR and the Polish People's Republic, together with the other allied states and in harmony with the aspirations of the world public, are consistently opposing confrontation, the escalation of tension and further armament.

The two states actively support the peace program for the eighties proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress, and the further constructive proposals of the USSR and of the other countries of the socialist community, aimed at eliminating the danger of war and strengthening peace. They highly valued the magnanimous USSR proposals proclaimed by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress. They expressed the expectation that the appropriate Western states will take positive positions on these proposals.

Within the framework of their foreign political activity, the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic will jointly strive, together with the other fraternal countries, for constructive development in the world. This applies especially to Europe, which has been enjoying a period of peace since 1945, whose foundation are international agreements and treaties, anchoring the results of World War II and of the postwar development in Europe. This corresponds to the will of European nations, which know very well the horrors of war and the value of peace. Only one path leads to this goal -- the elimination of the danger of military confrontation, including nuclear confrontation, together with the gradual liquidation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

The two delegations stressed the importance of the CSCE Final Act. All participating states are obliged to consistently observe all its principles and stipulations. Only in this manner can the process of strengthening security, relaxing international tension and developing fruitful cooperation in Europe be further deepened.

The attempts of the United States and some NATO states to misuse the Madrid meeting to meddle in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and of other countries are clearly at variance with the CSCE Final Act. The task of the Madrid meeting is to arrive at positive results in all spheres and especially to convene a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and on disarmament in Europe.

The two states regard the NATO decision on the deployment of the new type of medium-range nuclear weapons and missiles on the territories of some Western European states as incompatible with the interests of the nations of Europe and the world.

They favored the earliest possible resumption of the USSR-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms, as proposed by the USSR. What is involved here is a pivotal problem in whose solution all states of the world are vitally interested. This would decisively lead to limiting the feverish armament and averting the danger of nuclear war.

The Czechoslovak and Polish delegations expect that the Western participants in the Vienna talks on the reduction of the numerical strength of armed forces and armament in central Europe and measures connected with it will give a constructive response to the draft agreement recently submitted by the Polish People's Republic in the name of the socialist states-direct participants in the negotiations.

The CSSR and the Polish People's Republic are in favor of increasing activities on all international forums devoted to limiting armaments and to disarmament, including the Geneva UN Disarmament Committee. The two countries are intensively preparing for a creative and fruitful participation in the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament with the aim of contributing to results which would lead to halting the feverish armament and to genuine disarmament.

The CSSR and the Polish People's Republic will continue to coordinate their foreign policy and international activity in the interest of strengthening socialism, peace and progress in the world.

The two delegations expressed the conviction that the official visit by the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic in the CSSR, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, will contribute to the further strengthening of fraternal cooperation between the two states and their people.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, invited Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president to pay an official friendly visit of the Polish People's Republic.

The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be set via diplomatic channels.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS U.S. STAND ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD091006 Prague CTK in English 0813 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Prague. The Pentagon would like to use the British-Argentinian dispute to build a base on the Falkland Islands as it has had in mind for a longer period, the daily RUDE PRAVO wrote today in its comment on the developments of this conflict.

The base should not only control the access to Antarctica which is regarded by the Pentagon as militarily significant but also the whole south Atlantic and strategic access roads to Africa, especially to southern Africa with which the powerful circles in the U.S.A. are linked both by military and economic interest, the daily said.

In the whole dispute Washington takes into account also the fact that it does not want to worsen its relations with the Argentinian Government because of U.S. plans on the Latin American Continent.

In connection with the feverish diplomatic activity which has developed in Washington owing to the conflict, the daily concluded that the conflict is not a matter of interests of the Falkland Islands or Argentina, not even of Great Britain but first of all it is a matter of U.S. power interests.

MLADA FRONTA ON 'GRATUITIOUS' AID TO POLAND

AU061928 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Apr 82 p 3

[Dispatch by APN commentator Oleg Spîrin for MLADA FRONTA: "Faithful to Proletarian Duty"]

[Text] Toward the end of last year "Solidarity's" responsible figures were declaring that, for Poland, the winter would be a national catastrophe. But no catastrophe took place. This was due to the effective measures taken by the Polish Government for introducing order into the national economy and for liquidating anarchy and chaos, but also due to the assistance of fraternal socialist countries.

A variety of deliveries, above all the vitally needed raw materials, building materials and consumer goods, are flowing in a continuous stream from the Soviet Union to Poland. The Soviet crude oil, natural gas and cotton deliveries are being fulfilled 100 percent. In January and February alone a total of 1.5 million tons of iron ore were delivered; that is, 6 percent more than set in the contract. The deliveries of coking coal were overfulfilled by 9 percent, and deliveries of manganese ore by 16 percent. The same can be said of the deliveries of consumer goods. Last year the USSR delivered 200,000 Minsk refrigerators; this year it will deliver 4,000 more.

The USSR has agreed to grant the Polish People's Republic a R2.7-billion loan for paying the Polish debts from Poland's passive trade balance with the USSR.

Practically the entire socialist community is today coming to Poland's assistance. Within the framework of gratuitous assistance, the GDR has already delivered to the Polish People's Republic goods worth Z2 billion, above all consumer goods and foodstuffs. At present Czechoslovakia is carrying out deliveries of goods within the framework of gratuitous assistance worth a total of about Z2.5 billion. The decision to grant assistance to the tune of another Z2.5 billion has been confirmed by the Government of Hungary.

Other countries, too, are granting gratuitous assistance to Poland, both in goods and foodstuffs: Mongolia (Z136 million), the DPRK (Z68 million), Vietnam (Z7 million), Yugoslavia (\$15 million), and Afghanistan (\$700,000). Bulgaria has decided to grant assistance by delivering further goods to the tune of Z480 million over and above the deliveries set by contracts.

Side by side with the gratuitous assistance, the countries of the socialist community will also (apart from the USSR's assistance) grant Poland additional assistance in the form of deliveries of the most urgently needed commodities and of raw and other materials to the tune of \$51.7 million.

In Poland itself certain positive changes have taken place in the economy. Toward the end of March, the Polish miners achieved this year's record extraction of 637,887 tons of coal; and recently the 250,000th 126P-type Polish Fiat car was exported. This year Poland is to export 79,000 such cars.

These successes signify that the Polish workers class believes in its strength, and that the socialist countries' assistance is yielding fruit. Even if these successes are modest, they nevertheless show that the bet of certain Western circles on the crash of the Polish economy has misfired.

GOVERNMENT, TRADE UNIONS DISCUSS JOINT COURSE

AU081402 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Collaboration of the Government and the Trade Unions; Session of the CSSR Government Presidium and the Secretariat of the Central Trade Union Council (URO) Assessed Results of Joint Course:]

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr (CTK) -- A joint session of the federal government Presidium and the URO Secretariat was held this Tuesday in Prague with Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, and Karel Hoffmann, URO chairman, in the chair.

It was agreed that the conclusions adopted at the joint session last February, which discussed in particular the implementation of the set of measures, the development of initiative and the satisfaction of the working people's needs, are on principle being fulfilled. Further specific measures were adopted for ensuring the more long-term tasks.

The session assessed the knowledge gleaned in discussing and fulfilling the plan of national economic development in 1982. It expressed appreciation of the active participation of trade union bodies and organizations in establishing conditions for the smooth accomplishment of tasks set by the national economic plan for this year. In this connection it was stated that, in certain sectors, the results of counterplanning are already being manifested. The CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat adopted appropriate conclusions for resolving the existing problems and shortcomings.

The joint session of the CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat devoted special attention to ensuring the state target programs, "the rationalization of metal consumption."

In view of the nonfulfillment of these programs a political-organizational measure was taken, which charges the state, economic and trade union bodies with the task of ensuring, in time, the elaboration of annual tasks following from the above programs for the Seventh 5-Year Plan on the individual management levels. Appreciation was expressed for the URO initiative in developing a broad movement for exceeding the set savings by 0.5 percent through rationalization programs. At the same time the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH] will make use of the good experience acquired in organizing the working people's initiative for achieving savings in materials, raw materials, fuels and energy, for instance in the movement "the trade union billion" that is already underway.

The session of the CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat appraised the activity of socialist labor brigades and their role in ensuring the decisive tasks of the economic plan. It was agreed to organize regular aktiv meetings of socialist labor brigades in plants, enterprises and economic production units for exchanging experience and for discussing the further tasks of national economic development. On all national scale, the central committees of trade unions, together with the appropriate ministries and central bodies, will convene the socialist labor brigades for branch conferences.

In keeping with the need to further intensify the working people's participation in production management, and on the basis of the good experience acquired in organizing production conferences in the working places, it was agreed to experimentally check, starting with this year, the activity of permanent production conferences in selected organizations of the industry, building industry and other branches. Their mission will be to assist the plant and enterprise ROH committees and the economic management in looking for ways and means of contributing in the best way toward ensuring the increasingly exacting production tasks.

The CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat also dealt with the fulfillment of measures for cutting down the administrative apparatus. It was agreed that this process is not proceeding with sufficient speed and determination. At the same time it was stressed that every measure aimed at reducing the number of employees must be discussed in advance with the appropriate trade union body.

In order to improve the quality of care for the working people, the session considered certain matters of plant catering. The CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat agreed that it is necessary to establish prerequisites for its further improvement and development. Likewise, they resolved certain specific questions of reimbursement of personal expenditures for plant catering out of the budgets of appropriate organizations, and resolved the matter of compensatory contributions paid by organizations for plant catering carried out in restaurant establishments, in the same amount as for other forms of plant catering.

In conclusion the session agreed on the method of discussing the national economic plans for the coming years in state and ROH bodies, and on the joint course of the CSSR Government Presidium and the URO Secretariat in resolving selected problems of the advance of our socialist economy and the working people's lives in harmony with the conclusions drawn by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

RUDE PRAVO ON PREVENTION OF FOOT-MOUTH DISEASE

AU061420 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 82 p 2

[Milan Pavlik article: "Nothing Must Be Neglected in Stables"]

[Text] There is currently an outbreak of foot and mouth disease affecting beef cattle in the western and northern regions of Europe. The sick animals are difficult to cure and often a considerable number of animals are lost. The disease has not yet appeared in our country, but it is known that it spreads easily. Therefore all possible measures are being taken in our country to prevent it from getting into our stables. The Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food has already drawn the attention of its regional and district agricultural administrations to the necessity of strict preventive measures.

And this is as it should be, since our republic is one of the European states which already in the postwar years very quickly dealt with the foot and mouth disease, Bang's disease and other beef cattle diseases. We also hold the first place in that wherever in Europe similar diseases occurred, our veterinary services were able to act quickly and in time.

The personnel of the veterinary services could have it easier in many respects if in all agricultural enterprises the personnel employed in stables would observe the zoo-veterinary rules. In addition to that, no outsiders, those who have nothing to do with caring for cattle, should enter the stables. It needs little for the disease to spread through them, affecting farm animals. This should be born in mind everywhere -- in every agricultural enterprise. The veterinary services are on the alert, consistently implementing all preventive measures. Consistency pays. In the current 5-year plan we are paying considerable attention to cattle raising and it would not pay us to neglect certain measures.

ALOIS INDRA MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD071608 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Federal Assembly chairman, today received Alexandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed above all questions of further cooperation between the highest legislative and representative bodies of the two fraternal countries.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES LE DUAN ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

AU081430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Le Duan"]

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent the following letter to Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], congratulating him on his 75th birthday:

Dear Comrade Le Duan,

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, all Czechoslovak communists and in my own name, I am sending you warm comradely greetings and congratulations on your birthday. We are sincerely delighted that you have lived to see this important anniversary of yours in good health, in the midst of an energetic and responsible activity for the fulfillment of the VCP's goals.

We are making use of this occasion to express the profound esteem in which the Czechoslovak communists are holding you, the leading official of the SRV, important representative of the international communist and workers movement, resolute fighter for the happy future of the people of your country, for peace and progress in the world.

We respect your lifelong selfless work, your endeavors for the development of revolutionary activity in your country, in forming and organizing the VCP's activity in its struggle for the national and social liberation of the Vietnamese people, for the victory of socialism in your fatherland, to which you have devoted all your energy and abilities.

We highly value your warm affinity for the CPCZ and the working people of our country, your personal contribution to the strengthening and deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese people. In recognition of these merits of yours, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, you have been awarded the Order of Klement Gottwald on the occasion of your birthday, on which I congratulate you from the bottom of my heart.

Dear Comrade Le Duan, in the coming years I wish you sound health, personal happiness and much success in your responsible work for the VCP and the happy life of the Vietnamese people.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SYRIA 8 APR

LD081954 Prague CTK in English 1745 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 8 Apr (CTK) -- A 1982-83 protocol to the long-term Czechoslovak-Syrian trade agreement signed here Thursday notes that many concrete possibilities and preconditions exist for further expanding economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

The protocol, and three other documents, were signed at the close of Czechoslovak-Syrian talks on economic cooperation. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Rudolf Rohlicek; head of the Syrian delegation was Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah.

The other documents signed were an agreement between the planning bodies of Czechoslovakia and Syria, a working program of sending Czechoslovak experts to Syria and receiving Syrian trainees in Czechoslovakia in 1982-83 and a protocol from the 2nd session of the Czechoslovak-Syrian mixed committee.

It was noted that interest has been shown by both sides in the promotion of economic contacts and cooperation in culture and health service. The heads of both delegations stressed that development of cooperation between states having different social systems helps promote understanding among nations and strengthen the peace prospects of mankind.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS POLICY OF SUPPORT FOR ARABS

AU051153 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 82 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Note": "Appreciation of Czechoslovak Assistance"]

[Text] Representatives of the Arab states and of the PLO in the CSSR expressed high appreciation for our country's support for and assistance in the enforcement of a just and lasting overall settlement of the conflict in the Middle East in a special declaration which they handed to Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, on Wednesday.

This appreciation is naturally very gratifying. We regard it as appreciation of our principled stand, condemning the Israeli aggression and expansion, as well as of the entire greatly ramified sum-total of the all-round friendly and constantly developing Czechoslovak-Arab relations, on the further deepening of which we are very interested.

Our attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict stems from the undeniable truth that the shameless policy of arbitrariness, terror and expansionism, practiced by Israel under the U.S. protective wing with an increasingly churlish brutality, is a threat to international peace and security. Peace in the area cannot be achieved without renewing the legitimate rights of the Palestine people for self-determination, for the creation of their own state and for their return to their homes in keeping with the appropriate UN resolutions.

The world more and more resolutely rejects the risky revival and deterioration of the conflict in the Middle East by new injustice, inadmissible annexations, the adventurist sabre-rattling and hegemonist claims covered by declarations of spheres of so-called vital interests. Undoubtedly, in this world shift of opinions the CSSR's principled policy of active and comprehensive support for the Arab people's just cause has also played a non-negligible role during the past years.

Our country will continue to work assiduously to blot out the hotbed of tension in the Middle East once and for all and to make it possible for a just peace to reign in this area.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION -- At a press conference held in Bratislava on 1 April, P. Frolkovic, Slovak deputy minister of development and technology, provided information about a new concept of environmental protection in Slovakia in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Frolkovic said, among other things, that in Slovakia there are seven "greatly affected regions," which are "overloaded with several types of harmful substances, exceeding the norms of permissible concentration." These regions are: Bratislava, Ziar Nad Hronom, Lower Orava, Kosice, Upper Nitra, Jelsava and Central Spis. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 82 p 2 AU]

SOVIET DELEGATION RECEIVED -- A delegation of the USSR Prosecutor General's Office, led by Sergei Shishkov, USSR deputy prosecutor general, which is currently visiting the CSSR, was received in Prague on 1 April by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Chamber of Nations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 82 p 2 AU]

SMALL HYDRO-POWERPLANTS -- A total of 15 small hydroelectric powerplants are at present operating in the South Moravian region. Last year they generated 87.3 million KWH of electricity. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Apr 82 p 2 AU]

NEW PORTUGUESE ENVOY -- Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, today received Fernando Benito Mestre, ambassador of the Republic of Portugal, who is starting his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82 LD]

MEETING OF MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE REPORTED

LD072058 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee has held a session in Budapest. The body, under the chairmanship of First Secretary Janos Kadar, discussed and approved the briefing on topical international issues, as well as the guiding principles of the development of home-building and maintenance, housing management and distribution. The Central Committee also adopted the report on state education, the implementation of the Central Committee resolution passed 10 years ago, as well as the guiding principles of the further development of public education. A communique on the Central Committee session will be issued.

Report on Communique

LD090056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The communique on Wednesday's session of the MSZMP Central Committee has been published in Budapest. The body, under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, discussed and approved the report presented by Mihaly Koram on topical international issues, the guiding principles on housing construction, maintenance, management and distribution, presented by Lajos Faluvegi, and the guiding principles concerning the experiences of implementing the Central Committee resolution brought in 10 years ago on the development of state education and on further tasks, presented by Miklos Ovari.

The Central Committee, surveying topical questions of the international situation and the foreign political activities of the party and the government, stated that the international situation continues to be sharpened by those imperialist endeavors which are aimed at gaining military superiority and at exacerbating the arms race. The Central Committee stressed that at this time there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence. We support the Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race, among them those which Leonid Brezhnev outlined most recently in Tashkent. We appreciate the statements made by responsible elements in the capitalist countries, those taking realities into consideration, in the interest of detente; we welcome the movement of the popular masses, gathering strength everywhere in the world, and their active stand in defense of peace.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in defense of the achievements of detente, continues consistently to facilitate the dialogue between countries with different social systems and the development of political, economic and cultural relations.

The Central Committee stated that in the present situation the unity and collaboration of socialist countries have a decisive significance in the solution of the tasks of socialist construction and in defense of peace. Janos Kadar's visit to the Soviet Union in December last year and the regular meetings between representatives of our parties have served well the further deepening of the many-sided Hungarian-Soviet relations. Premier Nikolay Tikhonov's talks in Hungary were held in the spirit of traditional cooperation. The communique stresses that since the most recent session of the Central Committee our relations with the socialist countries have been strengthened by the discussions with the Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, Cuban and Polish party and state leaders.

The document points out that our party and public opinion received the sovereign decision of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic in December last year, the founding of the Military Council of National Salvation and its decisions, with understanding. The Central Committee emphasized that the fundamental interests of the Polish people, the cause of European peace and security, can only be served by a stable, socialist Poland.

It assured the Polish communists and patriots, who are concentrating their endeavors on strengthening the achievements of socialism and the development of social consolidation, of its support.

The communique emphasizes that Hungary has continued in recent times to be active in realizing the spirit and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act and in preserving the achievements of detente. These endeavors were represented by our country's delegation at the Madrid security conference. We are interested in the successful continuation of the conference's work and that the participants should arrive at agreements serving European peace and security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Central Committee communique points out that in the worldwide struggle for the preservation of peace and for the advancement of the cause of social progress, our party attributes outstanding significance to solidarity with the parties of the international communist and workers movement and with every other democratic, progressive force.

The document deals with the fact that in recent times, unfortunately, a debate arose between our party and the Italian Communist Party. The Central Committee reaffirmed our position, which has already been set out in the party press, that we find unacceptable the evaluation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee on the Polish events and the fact that in this connection it questions the ability of the socialist countries to develop and disputes the world historical role which the Soviet Union and the socialist countries fulfill to the benefit of the peoples and in defense of peace. Our party is in favor of the principled clarification of differences. It was with this view in mind that our delegation expressed our position at the discussions held with the leaders of the Italian Communist Party.

The communique goes on to say that our discussions with the representatives of the French Socialist Party and the German Social Democratic Party served the mutual understanding between our parties, and the joint interests in the preservation of peace and in the development of relations between our countries.

The Central Committee has approved the guiding principles for housing construction, maintenance, management and distribution, in the formulation of which the experiences of the social debates during the past few months were utilized. The communique states that during the past two decades we have taken a historic step forward in the improvement of housing conditions. In the course of 20 years 1.6 million dwellings have been built in our country. In the 1970's the extent of housing construction exceeded everything that had happened before. The number of families per 100 dwellings was reduced from 130 to 108. The number of persons per 100 rooms was reduced from 200 to 145.

The state has devoted considerable financial resources to housing construction and renovation. It has provided financial support or reductions for ninety percent of new dwellings. The financial circumstances of the population have made it possible for a significant proportion of the families to contribute from their own resources to an improvement in the housing conditions.

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers stated that despite the considerable achievements, there are still problems and tensions in the sphere of housing construction and management, particularly in the urban areas and first and foremost in Budapest. The main problems are as follows: a considerable proportion of young married couples receive their own dwelling only after a wait of several years; the burdens of housing construction and maintenance are distributed unequally between various groups of the population; the social policy principles are not manifested consistently in the system of subsidies.

The practice of housing construction and management has many shortcomings. It is a cause of problems that the work of the housing management organizations cannot meet the demands and at the same time those renting the dwellings are also not sufficiently interested in preserving the condition of the housing stock. With the more rational utilization of the state resources that can be devoted to housing and with increasing the extent of the interest of the population, as well as with the modernization of housing management, coordinated endeavors must be made for the further improvement of the housing situation. It is necessary to preserve and, as far as possible, to increase the usefulness of the existing dwellings.

The Central Committee and the Council of Ministers regard it as necessary that the opportunities for obtaining dwellings should become more balanced, that in meeting housing needs progress should be manifested and in the distribution of rented dwellings social considerations should be strengthened. It is necessary to create the conditions for young married couples to obtain independent dwellings within a shorter period of time. Those starting a family must be given greater help than hitherto to meet their rightful and justified claims for housing.

Providing support for the construction and purchase of privately owned dwellings should be linked more closely to the number of children and dependants living with the family. It is justified to take the income and financial situation of the families more into consideration. Social policy support must be extended to those building their own family houses. The communique points out that it is necessary that the employers' role in facilitating housing construction and purchase should increase. It is also necessary that the credit conditions for house building and purchase should be tailored more closely to the abilities of those involved to bear financial burdens and it is necessary to encourage preliminary savings.

The document states that the costs of housing construction and maintenance have increased in recent years. At the same time rents have remained unchanged since 1971. At present they cover only one-third of the rising costs of maintenance. There is a considerable disproportion as regards the burdens borne by those who rent and those who build out of their own resources. It is necessary to increase rents next year so that they should come closer to the costs of maintenance and renovation. The rents must be determined in a differentiated fashion, in accordance with the quality of the dwellings. The communique stresses that the larger expenditures, which are linked with the raising of the rents, must be gradually passed on to those who rent their dwellings, over several years. This should be achieved by way of a reduction in the state subsidy year by year. Those with large families and pensioners, who are in the greatest need, will receive social support.

The Central Committee has discussed the experiences of the implementation of its resolution on state education, brought in 10 years ago, and approved guiding principles concerning the further development of public education. The communique states that state education during the past 10 years has fulfilled its role and has contributed to the development of our society. The achievements of Hungarian education are good even in terms of international comparisons. The network of creches has been significantly expanded; the education of those of school age is in fact comprehensive and 95 percent of young people complete the eight classes by the time they reach the age of 16. Ninety-three percent of those who complete the general school continue their studies at a secondary level.

The Central Committee pointed out that, beside the achievements the measures aimed at the modernization of school work have not always been sufficiently well-prepared. This resulted in the fact that they have not always attained the desired effect. They led to feelings of uncertainty in the teachers and were rightly criticized by public opinion.

The communique emphasizes that the problems of the public education system are largely connected with the social and economic changes of the recent past, which have raised new and greater demands on the schools. In the present decade the most important task of public education is to gradually meet these demands. The Central Committee stresses that elementary and secondary education must be developed -- while preserving the present system of education -- so that they should increasingly fulfill their functions. A better explanation of the historical past of our people, particularly the history of the recent past, and the acquisition of the values of our national culture, should receive greater emphasis in education in the schools.

Much attention must be devoted to the development of the general schools. The education at an appropriate level of the more numerous generations of children must be ensured; the number of those attending after-school facilities and receiving school meals must be increased in line with the resources. The internal proportions of secondary education [as heard] must be gradually changed in favor of secondary schools which provide matriculation.

The document says that the skilled worker training schools are indispensable for the economy. The conditions and standards of the training must continuously be raised in line with the rising requirements. The training of technicians must be settled in a satisfactory manner.

The Central Committee expressed its appreciation of those working in the sphere of public education. It stressed that the training of teachers, improving their working conditions and the material and moral recognition of their work must be given great attention. It is necessary to promote an increase in the number of men choosing to go into the teaching profession.

The Central Committee also discussed organizational and personnel matters. It has relieved and pensioned Vera Lajtai, editor of the journal PARTELET [PARTY LIFE -- MSZMP journal], with recognition for her achievements, at her own request. It relieved Sandor Lakos, Central Committee member and scientific director of the Social Science Institute, with recognition for his achievements, and appointed him editor of PARTELET.

NEPSZABADSAG ANALYZES USSR-U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

LD081158 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 8 Apr (MTI) -- "Will Chinese Foreign Policy Change?" -- Ferenc Varnai analyses the Soviet and U.S. policies towards China and the probable changes in the Chinese foreign policy line under the above title in Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG.

In view of the recently submitted important Soviet proposals for promoting the Soviet-Chinese relations, the author rejects the statement of the bourgeois press saying that only tactical considerations have led the Soviet Union, and "she takes the advantages of the increasing tension between China and the United States.

"The fact that the promotion of the relations with China will serve well the interest of the socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world and it constitutes a national interest of China herself, as well as it is required by the peace and security of the world, has been the prime factor for the Soviet Union. The dangers, emerged from the intensification of the arms race and the U.S. policy increasing international tensions, give more reasons for the recent Soviet gesture."

Pointing to the sharp Sino-U.S. relations, the author states that the influence of pro-Taiwan politicians on the U.S. foreign policy line has grown by the election of President Reagan.

"By using this huge Chinese island, as 'a man-of-war riding at anchor', for maintaining U.S. control over Southeast Asia, they confirm the conception of two Chinas' that was given up by President Nixon in the Shenyang agreement ten years ago. The continuous buildup of the island obstacles the peaceful unification of the country," stresses the author and adds that previous U.S. administrations coquetted with the idea of establishing a unity front with China against the Soviet Union.

"But the influence of those on the present U.S. administration, who wish to establish this unity front in a way that preserves the independent decision making of the U.S.A. in the anti-Soviet game, has increased. Thus they wish to use China as a subordinate chess figure, and not as a partner, who can have claims. It is indicated by the fact that, besides numerous Chinese protests, the U.S. administration has decided to deliver assault planes to Taipei. All this proves the violation of basic Chinese national interests, and recalls those decades when the U.S. and British imperialism suppressed China as a semi-colony," points out the author and refers to recent signs that indicate some kind of revival in the Soviet-Chinese relations, including the fact that Soviet-Chinese trade doubled last year, negotiations on river navigation and transport were resumed, as well as the revival of sport, cultural and scientific relations.

"By analysing these moderate but important signs, it is necessary to think of that the influence of those in the Chinese leadership, who are not able to give up their distrust towards the Soviet Union, moreover, their hatred, still exist, and they wish to follow the U.S.-leaned line and the policy of dividing the socialist countries. These forces wish to sanction this line at the 12th party congress which has been promised to be held for long," points out the author. "Their influence has been indicated by the aggressive Chinese policy towards Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea...and China continues to support Pakistan in her conflict with the People's Afghanistan."

As for the Chinese reaction to Leonid Brezhnev's speech delivered in Tashkent, the author points out that it includes great mystery, and China is still at fault for a justified positive answer.

"It seems to refer to that the fight around the foreign, as well as internal and economic policy to be followed is still going on in China.

"It is not a secret, we are interested in such relations that comply with mutual claims and harmonize with the cause of international peace and security. They would serve the real national interests of China as well," concludes the author of NEPSZABADSAG.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION IN SRI LANKA -- A. De Alwis, minister of information of the Government of Sri Lanka, on Friday received at his office the delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Dr Peter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee and editor general of NEPSZABADSAG, which is visiting Colombo at the invitation of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka. Their talks were attended by Dr Peter Balas, charge d'affairs of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Colombo, who held a reception in honor of the delegation in the evening. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 82 p 9 AU]

FRG YOUTH DELEGATION -- Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, on Friday received at the headquarters of the KISZ Central Committee the delegation of the Federation of German Young Democrats (DJD) led by President Werner Lutz. As a result of talks between the National Council of Hungarian Youth and the DJD, a joint communique has been adopted. The National Council of Hungarian Youth and the DJD attach great significance to the development of relations between the two organizations to date, and strive to continue and expand their cooperation. The delegation departed our country Friday evening. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 82 p 9 AU]

PZPR POLITBURO SESSION APPROVES CSSR TIES 8 APR

LD082120 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Apr (PAP) -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau today approved the results of the Polish party-state delegation's visit to Czechoslovakia, regarding it an important event in bilateral relations contributing to the consolidation of friendly ties between the two countries.

The Political Bureau stressed the enormous significance of the unity of views of the two countries on international issues as expressed during the visit.

The Political Bureau accentuated the weight of joint counteracting all attempts of the U.S. and other NATO states to interfere in internal affairs of Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The will of Poland and Czechoslovakia to deepen and develop alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the will of cooperation within the CEMA was stressed as being of great importance for the consolidation of the unity of the socialist commonwealth.

As for economic results of the visit, the Political Bureau welcomed the already reached agreements on the [words indistinct] of Polish idle production potential by the Czechoslovak partner and stated that the further tightening of cooperation between the two countries will be of great significance for Poland's emergence from the crisis.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS LEGAL, INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD081818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The Council of State met today at Belweder Palace. The session examined a report on the Supreme Court's activities during the past 5 years, it was stated that the Supreme Court successfully fulfilled its statutory tasks during the most recent term of office. In the present sociopolitical situation, the Supreme Court should strive to further consolidate the principles of law and social discipline, to counteract negative phenomena, and to ensure the proper implementation of laws connected with the introduction of reform. Important aspects of the Supreme Court's work will continue to be preventive work and upbringing activity.

The Council of State also examined a Ministry of Foreign Affairs report on the state of the implementation of bilateral agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation. It was stressed that international cultural and scientific relations are an integral part of Poland's foreign policy.

At today's session the Council of State also ratified several international legal acts, adopted a resolution concerning the honorary title "Meritorious Postal Worker of the Polish People's Republic," appointed Ada Zielinski as president of the Supreme Administrative Court, and considered 17 requests for Polish citizenship.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECIDES ACADEMIC CRITERIA

LD082158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] A session of the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers was held today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. The principles and organization of recruiting candidates for full-time studies in the 1982-83 academic year were defined.

Acceptance will be based on an entrance examination. Candidates who obtain an average grade of at least 4.25 [on a scale of 2 -- failure -- to 5] in the exam in their major subjects will be accepted as students independently of other criteria. It was decided to maintain the preferences of social class affiliation, good grades obtained at secondary school, vocational work practice or national service before taking the exam.

The Sociopolitical Committee also approved the dates the entrance exams, will begin, as proposed by the minister of science, higher education and technology. In colleges supervised by this ministry, exams will begin on 19 July; in the medical academies, exams will begin on 12 July; in colleges supervised by the Ministry of Culture and Art, on 5 July; in colleges supervised by the minister, head of the office of maritime economy, on 5 July; and in the higher colleges of physical education, on 20 August.

The Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers also established the entrance quotas for first year students. It is envisaged that over 57,000 people will be accepted for full-time studies. The draft bills on scientific institutes and on the Polish Academy of Sciences were also considered.

WARSAW NOTES CZYREK INTERVIEW IN JAPANESE DAILY

LD090527 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The largest Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN has published, in a prominent position, an interview with Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of our country. The head of the Polish diplomatic service discussed, among other things, the reasons for and consequences of introducing the state of emergency [stan wyjątkowy] in Poland. He also voiced his views on the subject of the economic sanctions by the West against Poland and stressed the importance of the visit by the party and state delegation of our country to the Soviet Union. He also discussed matters pertaining to Polish-Japanese relations.

GOVERNMENT WILL ASSIST PLOCK FLOOD VICTIMS

LD090730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The flood disaster which affected the Plock Voivodship caused great losses as far as housing is concerned. Many houses cannot be used anymore. Others require substantial repairs and the means which are at the disposal of the [word indistinct] of the region are not sufficient to cover the losses and the damages caused by the flood.

Taking this into account the Presidium of the government has adopted a decision about allocating supplementary financial and material assistance for the construction industry in the Plock Voivodship. It has been decided, among other things, to authorize the Plock voivoda and the Board of the Central Union of the Housing Cooperatives to exceed the investment limits of the voivodship for the current year by 2330 million.

WARSAW UNIVERSITY RECTOR RESIGNATION REPORTED

LD081742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The minister of science, higher education and technology has accepted the resignation of Prof Dr Henryk Samsonowicz from the position of rector of Warsaw University, and has expressed his thanks for the effort he put into managing the university, particularly in preparing the university for the resumption of classes, and their successful implementation.

At the same time the minister appointed Prof Dr Kazimierz Albin Dobrowski as rector of Warsaw University. Prof Kazimierz Albin Dobrowski is at present head of the Department of Zoology and Ecology at the Zoology Institute of Warsaw University.

OBODOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETING

LD082136 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Training in the work enterprises is one of the fundamental elements of the total educational system.

For this reason, the Presidium of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers, debating today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, made decisions which will ensure that enterprises will have conditions that will allow for further training activity. Among other things, it is a question of increasing enterprises' interest in employing young people and in conducting schools attached to enterprises.

MEMBERS OF CONSULTATIVE ECONOMIC COUNCIL LISTED

LD082114 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Apr (PAP) -- The Council of Ministers has called into being the Consultative Economic Council. It is headed by the distinguished Polish economist Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, appointed earlier by the prime minister.

The composition of the council, announced yesterday, is as follows: Professor Adam Andrzejewski, an expert on questions of housing, from the Central School of Planning and Statistics; Professor Ryszard Badura, from the Farming Academy in Wroclaw; Professor Ludwik Bar, from the Institute of State and Law of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Professor Andrzej Burda, from the Institute of Administration and Public Law of Lublin University; Konstanty Chmielewski, director of the nitrogen factory in Kedzierzyn; Professor Kazimierz Dziewonski, spatial planning expert from the Polish Academy of Sciences; Professor (?Jerzy) [name indistinct] shipbuilding expert from Gdansk Technical University; Professor Antoni Fajfer, territorial planning expert from Krakow Economics Academy; Professor Juliusz Gorynski, architecture and town planning expert; Dr Stefan Jedrychowski, a retired economic activist; Professor Mieczyslaw Kabaj, from the Institute of Labour and Social Affairs; Professor Zygmunt Knyziak, from the Central School of Planning and Statistics, Professor Jan Lipinski, from the Central School of Planning and Statistics.

Professor Aleksander Lukaszewicz of Warsaw University; Zbigniew Majer, director of Marchlewski textile factory in Lodz; Professor Ryszard (?Manteuffel), farming expert from the Polish Academy of Sciences; Aleksander Marszalek, director of Kietrz farm complex; Assistant Professor Witold Morawski, sociologist of Warsaw University; Professor Mieczyslaw Nasilowski, from the Central School of Planning and Statistics; Professor Krzysztof Porwit, from the Central School of Planning and Statistics; Eugeniusz Pustowka, director of Lenin iron and steel complex; Professor Stanislaw Raczkowski, expert on trade and international finances from the Central School of Planning and Statistics; Stanislaw Stanczykiewicz, director of the Ursus tractor industry group; Professor Wacław Wilczyński of Poznan University; Professor Piotr Zareboaw [as received]; town planner and retired professor of Szczecin Technical University. Assistant Professor Wieslaw Rydygier is the council's general secretary.

According to the Council of Ministers' resolution, the Consultative Economic Council will present opinions and postulates relating to key economic policy questions including, above all, assumptions of economic development, (?utilization) of the country's natural resources, systematic changes, prices and wages, financial and credits policy, foreign trade and balance of payments, as well as market equilibrium. The council will also concern itself with key social policy problems, including above all, changes to the living standard, social welfare system, and level of the population's directions of development of non-material services.

The council will initiate periodical evaluations of the state of the economy, development of the economic situation and the resulting conclusions, as well as the functioning of the system of planning and management. The evaluations will be submitted to the prime minister. Moreover, the council will initiate public opinion polls and produce expert appraisals concerning vital social and economic problems. The individual members of the council will express their own standpoint being fully independent of opinions held by offices or organisations.

CONTROL CHAMBER'S MOCZAR DISCUSSES REFORMS

LD082128 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Apr (PAP) -- Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control [SCC] Mieczyslaw Moczar has given an interview to the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, PAP, in which he reviewed the activities pursued by the SCC, an institution directly subordinated to the Sejm parliament, and against this background some other issues related to the socio-economic life of Poland.

Moczar stressed at the outset that the primary task of the Supreme Chamber of Control was to oversee the course of the spring fieldwork in the countryside. He expressed his criticism of those industries which work for Poland's farming, claiming that they did not carry through at length the tasks entrusted them. Moczar underscored that farmers were lacking simple tools. He also made a point that the average crops of four grains in Poland were 23 quintals per one hectare, while this figure was some 40 or more for west European farming. M. Moczar added that about one million hectares of farmland lay still undeveloped and that there were not excuses, while only 5 percent of Poland's industries worked for Polish agriculture.

We do not limit ourselves to speaking of these matters, he continued. We will press industry to carry out their assigned targets related to agriculture, to make it really give priority to farming.

Asked what subordination to the Sejm means in practice, Moczar said: "Being subordinated to the Sejm (parliament) the Supreme Chamber of Control is simultaneously a separate supreme organ of control in Poland. So, it has got possibilities at its disposal to independently define the lines of control activities and presenting, on its own initiative, of socio-economic and organizational legal issues calling for the Sejm's consideration.

Winding up, M. Moczar sketched the chamber's control plans for the latter part of this year. He said that the chamber will look into the implementation of government's operational programmes related to the agricultural-food complex.

We also envisage a further intensification of cooperation with the Sejm. We are going to include 26 topics recommended to us by the Sejm's marshal, M. Moczar said, adding, however, that it is still too early for overseeing the industrial enterprises which are ushering in the new economic reform.

APPLICANTS INCREASING FOR JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION

LD081758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Increasing numbers of journalists are applying to join the newly created Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. So far almost 2,000 applications for membership have been made. The seven-man Main Qualifying Commission has already held two sessions. So far more than 700 persons have been accepted as members of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. Apart from the membership campaign, organizational work is also taking place at present in the association. Next week organizational meetings of branches in Poznan, Lodz and Gdansk will be taking place. At these meetings temporary authorities of the association will be elected.

CZECHOWICZ CHAIRS PZPR YOUTH COMMISSION MEETING

LD082130 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission has met under the chairmanship of Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee.

Among other things, the meeting discussed problems of the participation of young people in the development of housing, as well as the assumptions of ideological-educational work during the summer rest period.

During the session, mention was made of the poor housing prospects for young married couples. At the same time, interesting proposals were presented: the achievement of the patronage of young people over housing; and also the experience arising from the activity of newly-formed young people's associations for building single-family houses.

The peoples' initiatives, it was stressed, will not however come to much without the support of regional authorities and without breaking down bureaucratic barriers.

SIWAK VISITS POLISH WORKERS ON USSR PIPELINE

LD082036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, has visited the Soviet Union. While there, he met with Polish "Energopol" workers who are building a pipeline from Andreapol to Novopolotsk. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Albin Siwak met with Tikhon Kiselev, member of the Politburo of CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party, and with party and administrative authorities of the area through which the oil pipeline passes.

MALINOWSKI CHAIRS ZSL MEETING IN WARSAW

LD081856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The chairmen of the ZSL voivodship committees met in Warsaw today. In discussing the idea of the patriotic front of national salvation, it was stated that such an idea has always been close to the hearts of ZSL members. Today it is necessary to establish which of the values achieved by the rural movement should be utilized by the party in creating the ideal of the national accord. Many ZSL members have helped to initiate the creation of the committees of national salvation. There are already as many as 2,000 committees of this type in the countryside, and 12,000 ZSL members are active in the committees.

During the session, which was chaired by Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Central Committee, tasks facing ZSL rural circles, matters connected with assisting the ZMU, [Urzes Mechanical Works] agriculture and the implementation of the agricultural policy were discussed. While discussing the latter matter, the necessity of rapidly working out laws concerning, among other things, social insurance for farmers and their families was emphasized.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE EXAMINES TU MOVEMENT

Future Form Viewed

LD071254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1032 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Today's TRYBUNA LUDU has published the first part of an article written by Wieslaw Rogowski entitled "A Look Into the Past" on the future of the trade union movement in Poland. The paper has announced that it will print the two remaining parts in its next issues.

Analyzing the position of the trade union movement up to August 1980 and the mistakes made then, which consisted a purely formal treatment by the state machine of the principles of consultation on decisions with labor and in curtailing its functions as a defender of the material and social interests of employees, Wieslaw Rogowski states that this kind of situation had nothing in common with the principles of our system of government. Today, discussing the future of the trade union movement in Poland, he continues, one must draw all conclusions from those experiences and also from the lessons which the time after the signing of the August agreements brought us. The main problem consists of a correct attitude toward the task of defending the interests of working people.

Bureaucratic working methods and attempts to govern the trade union movement by anyone, including the full-time union apparatus, as happened also in Solidarity, cannot be reborn. Striving to curtail the party's role in the trade union movement are not justified either, because this would be in conflict, he stresses, with the unity of class interests of worker trade unions and a workers' party.

The party should achieve its political goals in the trade union movement through its members and not through administrative instructions. The socialist character of the Polish system of government assumes at the same time the socialist character of the trade unions. So a trade union movement affiliating people of varied ideological attitudes must rise above those differences, putting into the foreground that [which] unites everyone: social justice and the system principles emerging from it -- respect for human dignity and labor.

It is essential here to create guarantees that it will no longer be possible for the trade union movement to be exploited by antisocialist and anti-Polish forces for hostile political activity.

The strike should remain as a trade union right on condition, however, that it be used in exceptional cases only after all agreed forms of negotiation and arbitration on the issues in dispute have been exhausted, writes Wieslaw Rogowski in TRYBUNA LUDU.

Solidarity Resumption Unsure

LD081532 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Apr (PAP) -- Joining in the discussion on trade unions in the PUWP organ TRYBUNA LUDU, Wieslaw Rogowski suggested that "It will be extremely difficult to find social and political reasons for enabling solidarnosc to resume its operation unless genuine guarantees of its total transformation are provided. Unless there are such guarantees, real rather than formal ones, then the intentions to preserve the opposition and politicized character of Solidarnosc would take the upper hand in this organization despite sound strivings and the voices of the worker current. After all, it can be seen right now."

He also charged that "it is indisputable that some of the Solidarnosc employed cadres and also its political activists still attempt to carry on opposition activity".

Rogowski wrote that "In factories Solidarnosc very seldom acted as a trade union. As a rule, it initiated opposition political actions, thus dividing the working crews.

"Now, after the proclamation of martial law one can still witness manifestations of political aggressiveness, attempts to oppose the special regulations and the distribution of leaflets hostile to the state.

"Therefore, there is no guarantee that if Solidarnosc regained the right to operate legally, some of its employed cadres would not again resort to their former practices. Unfortunately, there is neither any certainty that rank-and-file members of this union will regain genuine leverage on their organization, and that they will manage to reject extremists and to make Solidarnosc a genuine trade union.

"On the other hand, it would be more certain that the same forces would enter the rebuilt structures, channels of influence and contacts, even at the price of making misleading declarations.

"Therefore, it should be made clear that such a situation would not be tolerated either by law or by the state. It is also opposed by a considerable part of society interested in overcoming the magnitude of everyday difficulties and threats to the economy, calming down of political relations and consolidating socialist values in all areas," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PZPR, TRADE UNION ROLES

LD090954 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 9 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU published an article contributed by Professor Adolf Dobieszewski as part of the discussion after the 7th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC.

"The source of party strength and maturity -- especially, of a ruling party -- is its capability to carry out sober analysis of its own activity, critical self-control of achieved results, the ability to perceive in time the contradiction, inefficiencies and the errors, to openly admit that they were committed, and -- what is even more important -- to use indispensable measures for overcoming them."

"Criticism is also an important source of information about the views and moods of the masses. Without the possibility of discussion and criticism, the party would not be able to work out a programme and take up decisions reflecting the experience of the entire society or to direct the society's activity."

"All the party cells should initiate discussion, lead to the exchange of views, concepts and critical opinions which enrich the theory and practice of socialist construction. The party members -- as has been mightily stressed by the 7th plenum -- should strive to constantly improve social life, correct the erroneous opinions and decisions."

"An atmosphere allowing the fearless exposure of inefficiencies and mistakes, the principled attitude of the party collective towards criticism, the resolute bringing to account of those who muffle criticism -- these constitute the (?most) effective method of developing responsibility and creative initiative among party members. In such an atmosphere, opportunism and cheap demagoguery, anti-party actions and harm to the interests of the party and socialist state will not be tolerated."

Noting that the nationwide discussion on the future of trade unions lacks the opinions of former Solidarnosc activists, the party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU stated that "it turns out that there are some groups of people, comprising a part of former Solidarnosc activists, who clearly dislike this debate."

"It is said that there are people who cannot afford a little bit of thinking to answer the questions: What did Radom lead to, what did the announced mass taking to the streets threatened with? [as received] How much the economy and state pay for the persistent destructive actions?"

"What else are today's attempts at leading a part of Solidarnosc activists astray to internal emigration if not a continuation of the destructive actions of 1981? How falsely and dangerously sound the words of one of the latest illegal "appeals" telling about "the demonstration of presence", about "preparations for nationwide actions". Contrary to the national interests, contrary to the common need for national agreement, there still exist those who also today are inciting people for confrontation."

"They are not present in the constructive debate about trade unions because it is not the trade union that they are conducting their game for, striving once more to lead the misguided and the naive to a false track," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

SOLIDARITY-LINKED PRESS DISCOVERED IN SILESIA

LD081836 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] A secret printing press has been uncovered in Silesia. It was located in the cellar of a building in Bytom. Leaflets were duplicated in this room.

The paper and the duplicating equipment were hidden in a dresser. Books and brochures published by anticommunist centers abroad were used in producing the Telexes [as heard].

A group of students from Bytom's schools were responsible for distributing the leaflets. According to the investigations carried out so far, they were recruited for this activity by their teachers. Everything was going on under the name of a temporary coordinating commission of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Silesia-Dabrowa region. Eleven people have been detained so far. The investigation is continuing.

ARTICLE CONTINUES ATTACK ON RFE SUBVERSION

AU061324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Mar 82 p 6

[I.K. article: "On the Subject of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Excerpts] Fanning the flame of anti-Sovietism was, and will certainly continue to be the chief programmatic aim of Radio Free Europe. Fergusson, one of the heads of Radio Free Europe, said: "To express our station's task in a nutshell, one could say that it serves the growing anti-Sovietism sensibly and effectively."

The words "sensibly" and "effectively" have different shades of meaning depending on the requirements of the moment. Before August 1980, Radio Free Europe presented the listener in Poland with a tempting image of an affluent consumer society, which Poland could become if it stimulated its economic relations with the West. The listener was supposed to believe that the string of capitalist credits throttling the Polish nation is better than systematic cooperation with the CEMA countries.

The propaganda broadcast by Radio Free Europe during the 16 months between August 1980 and December 1981 concentrated on the following main themes:

1. Pitting the Polish "antimodel" of authority created after August by the rightwing against the political system of the USSR and the other socialist countries. This theme was chiefly symbolized by the concept of a so-called autonomous republic;
2. Fanning the flames of anti-Russian and anti-Soviet attitudes, both old and new, particularly by means of presenting fragments of the history of Poland's relations with its Eastern neighbors in an appropriate way;
3. Falsely presenting the results of Poland's economic cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA partners;
4. Erasing Poland's sociopolitical, economic and military realities and suggesting that Poland can and should come within the orbit of the West's capitalist influence;
5. Manipulating the scare of foreign intervention in Poland.

This last aspect of Radio Free Europe's pre-December concept of anti-Sovietism deserves particular attention. On the one hand, Radio Free Europe, like other Western stations, scared people about foreign intervention at various times after August, for example at the beginning of December 1980. On the other hand, just like the Social Self-Defense Committee and the Workers Defense Committee, it made allegations that the socialist countries were "weak" and it considered with increasing certainty that the extremist chain of events in Poland had nothing to do with foreign factors.

In truth, Radio Free Europe is an American institution, but it is developing its subversive campaign on West German territory. The result of this is that both the CIA and the Munich station's leadership, which is on friendly terms with such chauvinists and revanchists as Franz Josef Strauss, take some of the wishes of the "fraternal" service into consideration. Without going into detail, it can be said that what is particularly meant here is the current state of martial law in Poland and the activities aimed at removing our country from international activity.

Franz Josef Strauss said on this subject that "we have to take advantage of the vacuum which has been formed around Poland in the historical and sensitive arena of central Europe." Of course, he means take advantage of it in order to satisfy intensely anti-Polish aims. Descrediting Poland in the eyes of the Soviet people and pitting Poland against the Soviet Union could, in the opinion of the authors of the so-called German plan worked out with the participation of the "Bundesnachrichtendienst," make it easier to liquidate East Germany, unite Germany and then grab our Western lands. So the anti-Sovietism which is being broadcast by Radio Free Europe suits the West German revanchists completely and strikes a blow at the Polish people's *raison d'etre*.

Martial law in Poland corrected some of the contents of Radio Free Europe's anti-Soviet propaganda. The fact that it was the Poles who took matters into their own hands, which is what Radio Free Europe and the CIA, and therefore the United States, called for programmatically during the 16 months after August, upset more than one plan of the Munich subverters. This is where not only the new wave of relentless campaign against the Military Council of National Salvation comes from, but also the campaign of slander and libel against the communists, who are faithful and consistent elements of Poland's friendship with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the other socialist countries. Everything points to the fact that future propaganda attacks against Poland which are being planned by CIA and Radio Free Europe psychologists are being formed around the various new concepts of anti-Sovietism.

Radio Free Europe's older and more recent concepts of anti-Sovietism have thrived and will continue to thrive by means of implementing the program of eroding Poland from the socialist community.

Unless I am mistaken, this is today the most important strategic programmatic aim of the CIA psychological war which is being waged against Poland on the wavelengths of Radio Free Europe.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS ROLE OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM

LD071604 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr (PAP) -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today predicted that Poland's role in the world's anti-imperialist front would grow in the wake of her internal socialist transformations -- political, social and economic.

"Poland can and should continue being an active factor of peaceful stability in Europe and the overall balance in East-West relations," wrote the daily, adding:

"That is how Poland is sized up today by her allies -- the USSR and the other socialist countries," as confirmed by General Jaruzelski's recent three visits. And "this evaluation is respected and allowed for in conclusions now being arrived at by Poland's opponents," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

The stronger Poland is in the socialist community the more effective her policy vis-a-vis Western partners and socialist Poland can perform with success her role of "a weighty factor of constructive policy in Europe," underscored the newspaper in a reference to the Madrid conference which it said Poland regards as a proper forum to work out decisions to reinforce the international security system in Europe and provide fresh impulses to economic cooperation.

TRYBUNA LUDU denounced the U.S. and NATO allies' attempts "to substitute confrontation for dialogue" as running counter to her foreign policy concept, "to the national interests of Poland and the remaining European countries irrespective of their socio-political systems."

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION WITH USSR MEETS 8 APR

Idle Production Viewed

LD082116 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Apr (PAP) -- The Inter-Governmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Cooperation in Economy, Science and Technology convened for its 24th session in Warsaw today.

The session is presided over by Polish Deputy Prime Minister, chairman of the ministerial council's Planning Commission and head of the Polish section of the inter-governmental commission, Zbigniew Madej. The Soviet section is headed by Deputy Prime Minister Nikolay Talyzhin.

Both delegations comprise industry ministers and deputy ministers, senior officials, advisers and experts.

Today's session was attended by Poland's Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak.

Opening the debates, Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej informed the Soviet side about the socio-economic situation in Poland, stressing that the hitherto Soviet assistance helped alleviate the biggest difficulties in the Polish economy. Those industries which have received raw material supplies from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries continue to work without greater interruptions. Imports from the capitalist countries dropped by 40 percent; however, in export dependent industries production fell by only a dozen or so percent. This fact alone indicates that the brotherly aid alleviates the supply difficulties of our economy.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Nikolay Talyzhin, emphasized his delegation's readiness for making the best use of their stay in Poland to set concrete actions that would meet half-way Poland's needs.

He voiced the hope that the talks would add to the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries and the strengthening of Polish-Soviet friendship.

The commission will acquaint itself with ventures aimed at fuller utilization of Polish industrial potentials.

Reviewing this year's trade exchange in accordance with the trade protocol, the sides stressed that the USSR, like other socialist countries, delivered to Poland over the first quarter of this year many important commodities ahead of schedule. Taking into account the Soviet assistance, Poland will strive to fulfill this year's plan of deliveries to the USSR in quotas envisaged in the protocol and according to schedule.

However, the main topic of the current session is the full use of idle production capacities of the Polish industry. Poland will receive from the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, extra supplies of raw and intermediate materials as well as components to offset the economic blockade of Poland organized by the capitalist countries.

The commission's task teams will review the proposed changes in construction and technology to liquidate barriers hampering the full use of Polish industrial potentials, and will discuss cooperation in the auto, communications and electronics industries.

The commission will approve a full list of proposals to normalize the work of Polish industry, better harness the production capacities and curb cooperative dependence on imports from the capitalist countries.

Problems of Trade Noted

LD082120 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Objectives for the Present and the Future" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Apr (PAP) -- Eugeniusz Cajda, Moscow correspondent of TRYBUNA LUDU, writes that the current 24th session of the Polish-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation occupies a special place in the history of economic relations between Poland and its principal and most important partner. The problem of using free production capacities in the Polish economy is today a fundamental question, and not only for the development of mutual relations. This problem has already been discussed at the two previous sessions.

Poland's economic situation, as well as the need to carry out substantial changes in the principles of Poland's development, is the reason why previous agreements on economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR need to be brought up to date. The agreements presupposed that trade between the two countries in 1981-85 would reach a level of R45 billion. This would signify an increase in trade turnover of 33 percent. In view of the results achieved during 1981 and the stipulations of the trade protocol for 1982, one can say that the agreements -- particularly in the sphere of Polish exports -- were too optimistic. Poland's debt to the USSR will considerably increase this year as a result of the previous imbalance in deliveries. This is confirmed in the trade protocol. An increase in exports can be achieved, first and foremost, through specialization and cooperation, particularly when one considers that the amount of machinery and industrial equipment exported has increased (from 47.8 percent in 1975 to 61.6 percent in 1981). The problem of defining new issues in the sphere of specialization and cooperation will, as always, be the leading topic of the present session.

Delegate Interviewed

LD082148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The 24th session of the Intergovernmental Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened in Warsaw today. It will last for 2 days. The delegations of the two countries are headed by Deputy Premiers Zbigniew Madej and Nikolay Talyzin. Here is an interview on the subject of this session with Minister Stanislaw Wylupek, government plenipotentiary for economic contacts with the Soviet Union:

[Begin recording] [Question] Minister, what was the subject of today's plenary session? What did you discuss?

[Answer] The following questions were on the agenda: A report on the implementation of the trade protocol between Poland and the Soviet Union -- what is meant here is the implementation of mutual deliveries in the first quarter. Not all of them [words indistinct] which were contracted for by both sides. And this was the subject of the first point at the (?commission's) session. On the second point of the agenda we dealt with undertakings in the sphere of the fuller exploitation of the production capacities which have recently arisen in Poland. This results from a shortage of raw and other materials and from a shortage of money for imports.

[Question] I know that you gentlemen also spoke today about the setting up of new working groups for cooperation matters between the socialist countries. Apart from the visit to Poland by Soviet specialists a delegation of economists from the remaining socialist countries has also arrived. This delegation is interested in our economic problems.

[Answer] On the one hand there are the working groups which the present session will appoint. These relate to the metallurgical and power engineering industries, for instance. The second matter concerns cooperation with the other socialist countries. You are quite right in saying that in connection with the present session a number of representatives of other socialist countries, from Czechoslovakia, the GDR Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria, have arrived in our country. We shall discuss with them the exploitation of our production capacities and the completion of certain investment projects which have been started in Poland and which cannot be finished on our own at present. I am referring to those investment projects which could successfully serve both sides, in other words which could be used by interested countries and by Poland.

[Question] Could we return for just a short while to matters pertaining to the implementation of the Polish-Soviet trade protocol for this year, to the implementation of the first quarter? Which of the sides has not kept its agreements?

[Answer] It would be difficult to say straight away here and now that one side has not kept to its agreements. For instance, in the sphere of contractation neither side has yet fulfilled everything that is to be imported. Contracts have not been concluded for a number of deliveries...

[Question, interrupting] What will we not get from the Soviet Union, at least for the time being?

[Answer] As it happens, we have more or less 91 percent of what was set out in the protocol. Both sides have contracted for about 9 percent of the goods. [as heard] In regard to the question you asked about deliveries from the Soviet Union, contracts for supplies to Poland of Kama trucks, iron-bearing raw materials, certain components for the radio industry still have to be concluded. Not all tractors, antifriction bearings, car tires and household goods have still been contracted...

[Question, interrupting] Household goods -- you're talking about refrigerators, aren't you?

[Answer] Yes, [passage indistinct] because I want to reply to this. So far we have not signed contracts, for instance, for car chassis, special chassis, which we were supposed to deliver there. Contracts have remained unsigned for varnishes, paints, cisterns and ready-made articles of clothing.

[Question] You have already spoken about certain industrial branches. I will not return to the matter of assistance which the CEMA countries are to give up to help us run our unused production capacities. Could you name some factories which have made offers and which have already obtained agreement from the partners?

[Answer] We have already handed more than 150 factories over for use. These factories are having difficulties in utilizing their production capacities. This applies, for instance, to the light industry. Opportunities have now arisen for obtaining raw materials and for processing these raw materials in Poland into semifinished or finished products.

[Question, interrupting] What percentage of these products will remain in Poland?

[Answer] (?I would not like to say), but 15 percent of the raw materials delivered to Poland will be earmarked in the form of [words indistinct]

[Question] And apart from the light industry?

[Answer] Well, there is a whole range of examples in the engineering industry, in our electronic and electrotechnical industry, in the car industry and in the shipbuilding industry. We are also building a certain number of vessels for use by Soviet shipping. We are not in a position to cover all material needs. At present talks are being conducted on the subject of those items which were normally imported and which we cannot import from the second payments zone.

[Question] And what will this look like in practice? Shall we simply get dollars from the Soviet Union which are necessary for the purchase of this foreign currency [word indistinct]?

[Answer] Both one and the other. You see, in the one case our Soviet partners deliver materials to us. In other cases, we shall even have participation in dollars. Examples of this kind have already appeared at the Stalowa Wola steelworks. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PCP'S CUNHAL VISIT

Meets With Czechowicz

LD080310 Warsaw PAP in English 2025 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Apr (PAP) -- Portuguese Communist Party Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, at present visiting Poland, went to the central Polish city of Lodz today where he met with Political Bureau member, Lodz PUWP Committee 1st Secretary Tadeusz Czechowicz and other members of the Lodz party committee.

The Portuguese guest laid flowers at the monument of Revolutionary Action and visited the Historical Museum of the Revolutionary Movement.

Also today, Alvaro Cunhal met with party [word indistinct] Dzierzynski factory -- one of the oldest and biggest enterprises in Lodz. The Portuguese Communist Party's secretary general showed interest on both the work of the factory PUPP organization and social issues of the worker personnel.

Meets With Olszowski

LD081546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, who is on a visit to our country, discussed current issues of party ideological and propaganda work in Warsaw today with Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

Accompanied by Warsaw PZPR Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kociolek, Alvaro Cunhal visited the Rosa Luxembourg electric lamp plant today.

PRIMATE CITES CONCERN FOR SOLIDARITY INTERNEES

NC091228 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (AFP) -- The Catholic primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has called on Poles to overcome their "despair and discouragement" and work for the "real renewal" of the country.

The call came in an Easter message published today in SLOWO POZSZECHNE, organ of the pro-government Catholic organization Pax.

The message, to be read in all Polish churches on Sunday, apparently hoped to use Easter to revive flagging spirits, and jerk the country out of the inertia prevailing since martial law was imposed last December 13.

The message said the church was disappointed that the authorities had failed to release several thousand leaders of the trade union Solidarity and had not "returned to the path of genuine change".

But the primate reminded his countrymen that nothing could stand in the way of the nation's aspirations.

Obviously alluding to the situation in Poland today, the archbishop said of the resurrection of Jesus Christ that "the spirit though crushed would not die, no stone, however heavy could break it. The most vigilant soldiers could not overcome it".

In a reference to the interned leaders of the suspended free trade union Solidarity, and others detained for political reasons, Monsignor Glemp appealed to young people to "keep your healthy ideals of youth and transmit them to the weary older generation".

"Don't give way to discouragement. Develop your personality," the primate urged. "Only strong personalities forged out of Poland's traditions and enriched by the glory of the resurrection can form a genuine movement for change."

FISHING NEAR FALKLANDS SAID 'NOT THREATENED'

LD071600 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Fishing Industry Association reports that the Falkland conflict does not threaten Polish fishing vessels currently in the South Atlantic near the Falkland Islands. The fishing ship "Mazury" was recently in Port Stanley in the Falklands. The ship, which belongs to the transocean fishing enterprise, departed for the fishing zone where it will join the Polish fishing fleet. The fleet is fishing in the zone located 200-500 nautical miles from the coast of Argentina.

JOINT STATEMENT SIGNED ON CEAUSESCU-EVREN TALKS

AU081305 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

["Joint statement" signed in Bucharest on 8 April on Turkish President Kenan Evren's visit to Romania]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Apr (AGERPRES) -- At the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, General Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey, paid a state visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from April 5 to 8, 1982.

During his stay in Romania, the head of state of the Republic of Turkey and the members of his delegation visited economic, social, and cultural centres in Bucharest and Brasov. The distinguished guest was everywhere extended a warm reception which was deeply appreciated.

During the visit, the two heads of state held official talks concerning the present state and prospects of relations between the two countries and international issues of common interest. The talks, the document shows, were conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and frankness fitting in the relations of traditional cooperation, friendship and good neighbourhood between Romania and Turkey.

The talks were attended by:

On the Romanian side: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine building industry; Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications; Trandafir Cocarla, minister of electric energy; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the Republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the Republic; Silviu Curticeanu, secretary of the president and of the State Council; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Nicolae Amza, deputy minister of oil; Vasile Patilinet, ambassador of Romania in Ankara; Romulus Neagu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Turkish side: Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs; Prof. Mustafa A. Aysan, minister of transport; Fahir Ilkel, minister of energy and natural resources; Nahit Ozgur, ambassador of Turkey in Bucharest; Oktay Iscen, ambassador, deputy under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Nazmi Akiman, ambassador, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Hasan Yumuk, deputy under-secretary of state for maritime affairs in the Ministry of Transport; Adnan Baser Kafaoglu, economic adviser to the head of state; Ustun Dincmen, chief of cabinet to the head of state; Umut Arik, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Baki Ilkin, special adviser to the minister of foreign affairs; Suat Tuygan, Erkan Gezer, Gonul Dalyanoglu, heads of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two heads of state, while expressing satisfaction at the present state of the bilateral relations, reaffirmed their determination to continue to further develop the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighbourhood between Romania and Turkey, and to intensify the dialogue and contacts at various levels, upon the basis of the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and respect.

The two heads of state were pleased to note the progress scored in recent years in the expansion and deepening of economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between Romania and Turkey. They agreed upon new measures aimed at the further development of this cooperation which fully corresponded to the mutual interests of the two countries while at the same time contributing to the promotion of peace and stability in the Balkans as well as in Europe and in the world.

The two parties paid particular attention to the economic cooperation between the two countries. In this respect they agreed to take all the necessary measures to increase and diversify their trade exchanges on a balanced and mutually beneficial basis.

For the same purpose the parties will promote visits by economic delegations and experts, participation in fairs and exhibitions organized in the two countries. They will intensify efforts aiming at the diversification of cooperation activities in third markets.

Starting from the good results scored in the joint realization of industrial units, they agreed to encourage the collaboration between their relevant institutions and bodies, especially in the fields of energy, metallurgy and oil industry.

The document expresses the two parties satisfaction at the fact that, on the occasion of this visit, were signed an economic cooperation programme, an agreement establishing direct ferryboat and ro-ro [as received] services on the Black Sea between Romanian and Turkish ports, and a protocol on cooperation in the field of health and medical sciences.

The two parties agreed upon further measures to develop the cooperation between Romania and Turkey in the fields of science, culture, arts, tourism, radio and television.

On international issues, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the head of state of the republic of Turkey noted with satisfaction the similarity of their views on many subjects.

The two heads of state expressed their profound concern over the serious tension existing in international relations as a result of the manifestation of the policy of force and threat of force, interference in the internal affairs of other states and conflicts and wars in different parts of the world. In view of this situation, they concluded that it is more necessary than ever to intensify the efforts of all states towards overcoming the courses leading to tension in the world, in order to resume and consolidate the process of understanding and cooperation.

The two heads of state are of the opinion that the elimination of the causes leading to tension and the establishment of a genuine atmosphere of confidence require foremost that all states should act on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equality of rights and refraining from the threat or use of force.

The two heads of state, reviewing the situation in Europe, noted with concern that the threat to peace and security has increased and that the atmosphere of confidence has been eroded. Fully conscious of the contribution of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe to peace on the continent and in the world, they reaffirmed their conviction that no effort should be spared to secure the progress towards a constructive conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the continuation of the process started in Helsinki. They underlined that the two countries are ready to make all their contribution to the promotion of cooperation, security and peace in Europe, considering that in this respect all European nations have to assume more responsibilities and to participate more actively in the development of confidence and understanding on the continent.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the head of state of the Republic of Turkey expressed deep concern over the speeding up of the arms race in the world which has acquired unprecedented dimensions, representing not only a great danger for mankind but also a heavy economic burden for all countries. They underlined the necessity to make all efforts for the termination of this arms race and the adoption of concrete measures for reduction of nuclear and conventional arms in order to achieve a complete and general disarmament under strict and effective international control, which is of vital importance for peace, security and progress in the world.

In this context, the two heads of state expressed the hope that the negotiations in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States of America over medium-range nuclear missiles will produce concrete positive results.

The two heads of state also expressed the hope that the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, to be held in June 1982, will come up with effective measures of disarmament.

The two heads of state paid great attention to cooperation in the Balkans. Noting the importance of the contribution that states of this region may make to peace and security in Europe, they underlined the necessity to make new efforts towards stimulating and promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation in order to transform the Balkans into a region of peace and good neighbourhood.

Reaffirming the importance of manifold cooperation in the Balkans, the two parties expressed their determination to contribute actively to the preparation and successful conclusion of the meeting of the Balkan countries concerning energy and raw materials, which is to take place in Bucharest this year.

In their discussions concerning conflictual situations in the world, the two heads of state underlined the necessity on the part of all states to abstain from any unilateral acts that might worsen the situation and to solve all disputes by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The two heads of state declared the need to intensify efforts aimed at reaching a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict. They reiterated their conviction that such a solution could only be found through Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state of their own, and securing the integrity and sovereignty of all states in the area. They also reaffirmed that a solution would not be possible without the participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in all peace efforts on an equal footing with other related parties.

The two heads of state also expressed deep concern over the Israeli acts, such as the decisions regarding Jerusalem and Golan Heights, the bombing of the nuclear reactor in Iraq, attacks over Lebanon, and the recent Israeli oppressive acts against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, which threaten peace and security in the region.

The two heads of state, recognizing that the continuation of the Iran-Iraq conflict is a threat to peace and stability in the Middle East region, emphasized the importance of making all efforts in order to achieve without delay a political settlement of the conflict satisfactory for both sides.

The two parties, pointing out the problems of development as well as the grave consequences of the world economic crisis, which have an adverse effect especially on the economies of the developing countries, consider that the establishment of the new international economic order and reducing the gap between the developed and the developing countries is one of the most urgent requirements for global peace and security.

Expressing their preoccupation with the lack of significant progress towards an economic recovery in general and an improvement in the situation of developing countries in particular, the two parties emphasized the necessity of the immediate beginning of global negotiations on development and international economic cooperation within the UN system. They stressed the decisive role of the national effort in achieving progress in the economic development of the developing countries as well as the need for greater support to be given to them by developed countries. They urged the implementation of the new international development strategy for the third development decade adopted by the UN General Assembly, particular attention being paid to the solving of such problems as those relating to international trade, industrialization, food and agriculture, energy, transfer of resources, on an assured, predictable and continuous basis and securing financing facilities.

The two parties emphasized the need for firm measures aimed at the final elimination of any forms of colonialism and racial discrimination.

Emphasizing the importance of the United Nations Organization as the forum where important issues facing mankind can be dealt through the participation of all countries, the two heads of state reiterated their support for the strengthening of the role of the UN.

The two heads of state were pleased to observe that their talks constituted a significant contribution to the strengthening of the traditional friendly relations and cooperation existing between their two countries.

The head of state of the republic of Turkey, General Kenan Evren invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu to pay a state visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit is to be established through diplomatic channels.

Nicolae Ceausescu President of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

General Kenan Evren head of state of the Republic of Turkey

Bucharest, April 8, 1982.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET GREET HUNGARIAN LEADERS

AU061751 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Apr 82 p 7

[Greetings message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to the Hungarian leaders on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee,

To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic,

To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest:

On the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, we extend comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the communists and all Hungarian people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and ourselves personally.

The liberation of Hungary, to which the Romanian Army also contributed with great sacrifices, has created conditions for profound changes in the Hungarian people's life. In the period since the liberation, the Hungarian people have attained outstanding achievements, under MSZMP leadership, in all fields of socialist construction. The Romanian communists and people appreciate the results attained in Hungary's socioeconomic development.

Consistently promoting a policy of developing relations with all socialist countries, our party and government are working to develop relations of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborliness between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Hungarian People's Republic, on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in domestic affairs and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries. This is in accordance with the interests of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples, and of the general cause of socialism, peace and cooperation throughout the world.

We take this opportunity to wish the Hungarian people and yourselves personally new successes in all fields of socialist construction in the Hungarian People's Republic.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

UN DELEGATE SIGNS WEAPONS BANNING CONVENTION

AU091042 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, our country's permanent representative at the United Nations, was empowered by the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to sign the convention on banning or limiting the use of certain conventional weapons considered as causing excessively traumatic or indiscriminate damage, a convention adopted in Geneva on 10 October 1980. On signing this convention, the Romanian Government also made a statement in which it assesses this convention and its protocols as a positive step within efforts to gradually develop the international humanitarian law which should be applied during armed conflicts.

At the same time, Romania wants to stress that the dispositions of the present convention and protocols are of a limited nature and do not fully ensure appropriate protection for either civilians or soldiers. The statement reiterates the consistent position of our country and President Nicolae Ceausescu, according to which a real and effective protection of each person and all peoples as well as ensuring their right to free and independent life necessarily presuppose the elimination of any kind of aggressive acts; total renunciation of the use of force, threat of force and the policy of domination and diktat; and strict observance of the sovereignty and independence of peoples and their legitimate rights to independently decide their destiny.

Under conditions of accumulation of huge quantities of nuclear arms, the statement reads, the protection of each individual as well as of peoples in general is closely connected with the struggle for peace and disarmament and for real measures to halt the arms race and gradually reduce nuclear weapons, until their final elimination.

The Romanian Government again expresses the determination to work, along with other states, to ban or limit any kind of conventional weapons with excessively traumatic or indiscriminate consequences and to adopt urgent and effective measures on nuclear disarmament capable of freeing the peoples from the dangers of a nuclear war, which seriously jeopardizes their right to life, a basic prerequisite of the protection that the international humanitarian law should ensure for each individual as well as for civilians and soldiers.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NEW ITALIAN PRESIDENT

AU061757 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] To Comrade Giuseppe Saragat, president of the Italian Social Democratic Party [PSDI]:

On your reelection to the position as PSDI president, I have the pleasure of extending to you warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your activity. I express satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and PSDI, and the conviction that they will continue to develop in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, to the benefit of our two parties and the Romanian and Italian peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente, national security and independence, cooperation and collaboration among nations.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 8 APRIL

Dragosavac Report

LD081246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0708 GMT 8 Apr 82

[LCY Central Committee Presidium President Dusan Dragosavac introductory address at the 8 April LCY Central Committee meeting in Belgrade -- monitored TANJUG transmissions did not carry initial portion of this item]

[Text] [Dateline not received] -- It need not be stressed especially that the consolidation of these forces, particularly during the past few years, has been resisted by those who are aspiring to preserve exploitation, domination and hegemony. With the already well-known methods of pressure and intervention and by resorting to novel economic, technological, military and other forms of dependence they are trying to maintain their positions. This is rendering even more difficult the solution of accumulated and increasingly acute international problems, especially the problems in relations between the developed and the developing countries. This type of situation continues to exacerbate the economic and sociopolitical contradictions of the present-day world.

The deterioration of the international political and economic situation has embraced wide areas of international life and represents an expression of a deep-seated and long-term crisis. World peace and security are seriously threatened on account of several reasons operating at the same time. The old focal points of crisis are not resolved and new ones are emerging. An intensified bloc struggle to extend spheres of interest and influence by resorting to force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries continues. The arms race, whose chief protagonists are the great powers and the blocs, has reached unprecedented dimensions and continues to be intensified. The most developed countries still do not show readiness to cooperate in the solution of serious international and economic problems. The intensified arms race, in its turn, renders the world economic situation worse. The enormous manpower and material potential involved in armament is strengthening the role of the military factor in the socioeconomic life of a great many countries.

Despite this serious international situation, Yugoslavia has, basically speaking, realistic conditions to preserve its stable international position. Internal stability, the strength of our socialist self-management system, togetherness, the further development of self-management, and the surmounting of the present economic difficulties are the lasting condition for this position.

Bearing in mind the complex nature of the international position of Yugoslavia as a result of the unfavorable situation in international relations, the foreign political activity of our country in the ensuing period will no doubt unfold in more difficult circumstances.

For a number of years now the SRFY and the LCY have based the struggle for peace, active peaceful coexistence and equal international relations on the well-known principles which have powerfully affirmed the policy of nonalignment in the forefront of the priorities of their international policy. Our involvement and role in the Nonaligned Movement represent the main, lasting and strategic orientation of our country.

Despite the contradictions and difficulties which it is confronting, the Nonaligned Movement, as an alternative to bloc division and confrontation, has attained a further ascent of its international influences. It has preserved its authentic principles, and has further affirmed itself as the basic force of the struggle for peace, principles of peaceful coexistence, universality of detente, opposition to the policy of force, intervention and meddling, and as an essential factor of progress in international relations.

One of the basic problems of the policy of nonalignment today is to preserve itself against the efforts by the great powers and blocs to divert its activity, in keeping with the foreign political interests of the one or the other bloc, to paralyze the independent actions of the movement, and to weaken the solidarity and the unity of nonaligned countries.

No one today can deny the fact that a deep crisis is shaking the whole world. However, as against some other views, the LCY believes that this crisis does not place a question mark against the further ascent of socialism. Socialism is not a geographical notion but is, in various forms, breaking through all social pores of the present day world. For this very reason the role, and also the increasing responsibility of socialist forces, both for the internal development in their own society, and for the consolidation and affirmation of democratic aspirations and substance in international relations, have grown enormously. We say this, bearing in mind that the development of socialist countries is accompanied by many contradictions and problems expressed in a variety of aspects -- ranging from stagnation to profound crisis and military conflicts between individual socialist countries.

The LCY believes that socialism is asserting itself historically, not only by building a new social system but through the affirmation of new international relations and cooperation. This implies that in their mutual relations the socialist forces must consistently abide by democratic principles, which must become predominant in the relations between all countries regardless of the differences of similarities of their social systems, such as: independence and territorial integrity, autonomy, noninterference in internal affairs, and equality and responsibility to their own working class and people.

In respecting these principles the socialist countries movement must excel and serve as an example. Only the respect for these principles and regard for the interests, experience and practice of every movement can secure optimum conditions and results for the activity of socialist forces. Upon these foundations alone can the revolutionary creative potentials be released for building socialism in keeping with concrete historic conditions of every country. This is an irreplaceable basis for the solidarity of the working class and of all progressive forces. Any infringement of these principles renders impossible the fulfillment of voluntary internationalist socialist solidarity and gives rise to various disputes and conflicts between socialist countries, and communist and other workers' parties and movements. This means that in this area too our well-known principled stands have been confirmed, from which we proceed in our cooperation with other socialist forces in the world and which we will consistently uphold.

The LCY program and our party proceed from the independence and equality of the peoples, workers' and liberation parties and movements as a condition for international solidarity. The meaning and the significance of equal cooperation between socialist countries and states and communist parties were affirmed in the Belgrade and the Moscow Declarations of 1955 and 1956, respectively, which were signed by the leaderships of Socialist Yugoslavia and of the Soviet Union, of the LCY and of the CPSU as state and party bilateral documents. Equality is the basis of these documents, and the stands implicit in them represent universal values, in relations between socialist countries and communist parties. The important document adopted at the Berlin Conference of European Communist parties in 1976 affirmed the equality of communist and workers parties and movements and of the various roads of struggle for socialism.

Proceeding from the principles contained in these documents, the LCY and the SFRY determine, on the basis of Marxist concrete historical analysis, their attitudes and activities concerning the international problems and processes which are unfolding in the present-day world.

Socialist Poland is undergoing a grave crisis today. This crisis, apart from many others, is a serious element in the exacerbation of relations between the blocs and great powers, as well as between individual communist parties.

For us there is no dispute that the crisis in Poland is, primarily, the result of the shortcomings of the internal system and policy of the previous leaderships. This was stressed at their last congress. At this moment, Poland as a nation and its socialist forces abroad are subjected to severe pressures from various forces abroad, primarily the bloc circles, all of which makes it more difficult for the Poles to resolve their own difficulties on their own. The problem lies in the fact that interference in Poland's internal affairs continues, and that instead of primarily material assistance being extended to Poland and interference in its internal affairs at the time of its deep political and economic crisis being halted, various external pressures, even economic sanctions, are being applied.

We are convinced that despite all the difficulties, the Polish working class and its socialist and progressive forces will overcome the present deep crisis in their country, and that a socialist renewal will be carried out by means of economic and social reforms which are in the deepest interest of the Polish working class and the Polish people. That is the only way to overcome the existing material and political crisis and transcend martial law. Only the Poles on their own, all the socialist and democratic forces headed by the PZPR, can, by means of agreement-seeking and by following their own path of socialist development, ensure sovereignty, stabilization and progress for Poland and turn Poland into an essential factor of stabilization in Europe and the world.

The present world political and economic crisis is reflected in various ways in our country, primarily in the form of an enormous increase in our spending on energy, by various international monetary and financial shocks, especially the enormous increase in the rates of interest, and by the form of the arms race. All of this, combined with our economy's inappropriate export-import policy and orientation, has worsened the balance of payments problems at a time when we do not possess sufficient foreign exchange reserves. Our long-term and current economic policies failed to react effectively or in good time to all this.

At the 11th congress, and especially after the congress at the Central Committee session, we noted that our investments and general and joint consumption were exceptionally high, and the proportions in the distribution of our national income beneath criticism. We must change them and reduce them to within the limits of the available income. We also noted the commodity-money ratio had become crudely upset and that its balance should be restored. A series of measures has been adopted in this connection during the recent period, but not in all areas and not to a sufficient extent.

We also noted that the dimensions of secondary and higher education had grown too broad and that it was excessively oriented toward office and administrative vocations and less toward production. There is hardly a sphere which does not exceed our material capacity. This applies not only to investment and the economy, but also to the sphere outside the economy, including also publishing and information activity. Likewise, owing to disorganization in the country, the network of our offices abroad, ranging from economic to information offices, is too big, expensive and irrationally distributed.

Though we noted these problems and defined them correctly, and adopted the correct conclusions, we have not succeeded in overcoming a way of thinking, a relatively widespread mentality by which people see problems in others but, when it comes to themselves, defend and justify almost everything. All this also gives rise to particularism, isolationism and conservatism and other forms of what is basically provincial behavior and way of thinking -- from the basic organizations of associated labor, the local community and municipality, all the way up to the province, republic and federation. All this leads to the promotion of statist concepts. Not enough has been done to restore balance to the commodity-money ratio and the balance of payments to enable commodity and foreign exchange markets to function more successfully. It could even be said that our cadres, preoccupied with investing whatever the cost, are maintaining the old relations in expanded reproduction.

Many of them do not understand, and some do not want to understand, the meaning of self-management and people's real problems, and are losing the feeling of responsibility for settling the problems of keeping the population and the economy supplied with reproduction and raw materials, and for the elimination of both the causes and consequences of speculation, stockpiling, forcing up prices and delaying the adoption of the appropriate economic policy measures.

This kind of situation and atmosphere gives rise to ideological and political problems of a special kind. What I mean is that views which clash with the ideological concepts and positions of our socialist society have manifested themselves on some of our speaker's platforms in the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and delegate assemblies, and even in the information media and publishing. Our revolution, the whole of our post-war construction and the present period, are depicted in dark colors, despite the historically proved fact that our struggle for national liberation and liberation from fascism and the bourgeois rule, our resistance to Stalinist pressure, our nonaligned foreign policy and our building a self-managing socialist society have gained us significant recognition and a large number of friends in the world.

Of course, our revolution does not require any gloss or slander. Our anti-Stalinist struggle and the entire building of socialism were a stark reality pursued under very difficult conditions. However, it is a fact that the YCP [Yugoslav Communist Party] and LCY leadership, making an accurate assessment of the deployment of social and class forces in difficult times, managed to devise most purposeful and democratic solutions.

In view of the present international economic and political crisis, the development of socialism will not be easy, either in the world or in our country. No revolution -- as Lenin used to say -- is as straight as the Nevskiy Prospekt, nor is socialism built by chatting in pleasant drawing rooms, but in a difficult and violent class struggle in which millions of working people take part. Our revolution was not easy, nor has every individual detail in it been best resolved, but this was not decisive for its course and outcome. We do not have to stress our successes so as to admire the revolution, to make a cult of it and of its participants; we require even less the intrigues and the slanders of this revolution uttered on our platforms. A correct assessment of the results of the revolution and of its continuity, hand in hand with Marxist social critique, has the objective for us to establish whether and to what extent we as a League of Communists as a whole and as its members separately, are sufficiently involved in the great struggle for the continuity of our revolution on its authentic foundations and principles, for the genuine power of associated labor and for an independent and nonaligned policy of our country. The development of socialist self-management, the overcoming of economic problems and difficulties, the firmness and stability of our community, without doubt will force out petit bourgeois mentality, intrigues, nationalism and all other antisocialist and anti-self-management tendencies. There is no room in the League of Communists for those who hesitate.

Various problems in our society, ranging from the economy to education and publishing activity, are often illuminated critically by the League of Communists leadership and organizations. Great efforts are made to prevent any single area of life, work and creative effort from being seen in purely black and white terms as a result of our analyses. We know full well that a correct assessment of political action cannot be based only on the black, or indeed, only on the white spots in our society. On the contrary, it is important to visualize comprehensively the positive and the negative interdependence of the processes in our society, carry out a correct synthesis, lay down the tasks and work in a committed way on the solution of the problems in every segment of social self-management structure in any area of human activity.

In connection with the well-known counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, we delved deeper into, and assessed the situation in, the League of Communists of Kosovo, the League of Communists of Serbia and the LCY. We assessed the results of socioeconomic development, the change of the social structure and intranational relations.

We identified subjective shortcomings by the League of Communists and by other sociopolitical organizations. On the basis of our analysis, tasks were placed before the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations. I should like to recall the platform adopted by our Central Committee. We established unequivocally that what was involved was a problem which calls for long-term, systematic, patient and also decisive sociopolitical work because social, societal, political, and particularly national and intranational problems can be resolved successfully only through sociopolitical and self-management socialist resources and methods. The right kind of and expected results in individual sectors and in individual environments are not being attained in the work of the League of Communists.

The awareness that a great deal of effort has to be invested to consolidate and stabilize the situation, especially when what is at stake is national and intranational problems in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, has yet to be observed in all places. We have not yet managed to develop everywhere the awareness that the problems in Kosovo can be tackled on a permanent basis and successfully resolved only if the development of self-management not only in Kosovo but throughout Yugoslavia, is in the center of our activity, and if state functions, ranging from the commune to the federation, are socialized more successfully so that they can be in the service of self-management.

This overall self-management development makes possible a successful solution of the problems by harmonizing different interests and consolidates brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. Against this, etatism and bureaucratism encourage separatism, centralism, nationalism and chauvinism and accelerate various conflicts. In this connection there have been and there still are difficulties about how to provide timely and objective information for our own and the world public on the problems and results obtained in the solution of the problems in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The question of how to aid the positive efforts of our working people and citizens, of the League of Communists and other organized subjective forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is unceasingly and vitally topical.

The LCY Presidium discussed these problems critically on several occasions. Recently we noted, both as a whole and also in connection with the events in Kosovo, that raising ideopolitical work, including the provision of information, to a higher level, was still a major problem. There is no dilemma as to whether or not to inform the public regularly. The question of registering and commenting on enemy activities is how to depict the activity and the results of the struggle of our working people and organizations, and how to provide the whole truth. Enemy activity is discussed in an up-to-date way and at great length. But we are inadequate in making committed statements and in commenting on the efforts and on the struggle of the League of Communists and of other sociopolitical organizations, especially by their organs in the province and in the communes, in the basic organizations of associated labor in local communities, on the involvement of the working people and citizens of Kosovo against protagonists of counterrevolutionary activities.

I have stressed only some of these problems, so that we can continue to take appropriate measures. I emphasize the need that we should all more frequently refer to the letter and to the spirit of the LCY political platform on Kosovo.

I emphasize the need that on the basis of the program and the practice of the League of Communists and especially of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, the League of Communists in Kosovo should continue resolutely to develop the workers' class struggle for the realization of the construction of socialism and self-management in the province, and at the same time even more resolutely develop the workers' class struggle against counter-revolutionary irredentist activity.

The problems which increasingly manifest themselves on the political scene are real problems which call for discussions on the means and ways with which to overcome them. Consequently, all the exponents of nationalism, all the servants of alien interests who hinder the resolution of real problems, should be energetically pushed off the political scene. It is not new that there are individuals who wish to disown our revolution. What we must not allow them to do is to do so from our own speaker's platforms, to criticize -- for what in essence are class reasons -- everything that created the historical possibility of the victory and development of the socialist possibility of the victory and development of the socialist alternative, the realization of the historical interests of the working class and our nations' and nationalities' equality and unity.

Our real problems are to be found in quite a different place. They have been discussed and some of them are dealt with in draft resolutions. They are: how to raise the productivity of work, how to place the distribution of the national income and the entire consumption within the optimum limits, how to increase foreign exchange and goods reserves, how to balance the ratio between goods and money and, most of all, how to develop the kind of economic and social relations in which associated working people will become the real subject of decision-making on the basis of correctly interpreted economic and social laws and in keeping with correct current and long-term economic policies and how they will jointly influence all the processes of social reproduction, including the market and its laws.

The pregress discussion, under the motto that everything is open to discussion, cannot call in question the unity of the LCY, the independence and responsibility of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists in the unified League of Communists of Yugoslavia, or the fact that the provincial Leagues of Communists are also an integral part of the League of Communists of Serbia. We need a united LCY, primarily in order to enable our self-managing socialist and federal system and our socialist federal state with its increasingly socialized functions to function successfully on the basis of a united program, to achieve the equality of nations and nationalities and, at the same time, to ensure, in a united LCY, the independence of the republican and provincial organizations so as to give a full expression to the working people's self-managing initiative on the line of the united program of the LCY and the unified self-managing socialist system. There may be no wavering on these issues in the League of Communists. No elements of federalism can exist in the League of Communists. No communists of any region, republic, province or sector may place themselves, on a regional or sector basis, in the position of partner on an equal footing with the whole, which is to say with the LCY.

For the League of Communists there is no dilemma as to whether it should "interfere" or "not interfere" with one or another group of problems of our social development. Any demands of this kind would be on the line of those who would like to weaken the League of Communists, to push it to the sidelines of the social processes and thus prevent the building of socialism and socialist self-management. Unlike these tendencies, the League of Communists must consistently adhere to the course of the development of socialism and must be firmly built into the political system, so that together and on an equal footing with all the working people it can democratically make decisions on all the essential questions of their life and work and their present and future.

It has always been clear to us that there can be no socialism without democracy, but also that there can be no true democracy without socialism. This is the a, b, c, of the program of the LCY. Our democracy is a working class democracy, in the interest of the working people and our nations and nationalities and their equality, and not democracy for those who sow nationalism and national intolerance.

We are aware that in our society the struggle for the historical interests of the working class continues and will continue for a long time yet, that the present-day world is full of contradictions and crises, that the hegemonist and similar oppressive tendencies are still strong, and that communists cannot toy with the destiny of this country, socialist self-management and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

The 12th congress is the first postwar congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party or the League Communists which we are preparing without the physical presence of Tito, creator and leader of our armed revolution and postwar construction. The 12th congress is also the first postwar congress which we are holding without Kardelj, great revolutionary and creator, and close comrade and associate of Tito.

The League of Communists is aware of its historical responsibility before the working class, working people, nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia, and we are sure that by continuing the revolution it will successfully perform its historical task -- the construction of self-managing socialism.

Plenum Discussions

LD082040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the discussion on the draft resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress, first to take the floor was Miha Ravnik. The congress must be an initiative for action by the League of Communists and for the mobilization of all working people, stressed Ravnik. It must quite clearly lay down the methods and the direction of the continuation of the revolutionary transformation of our society. It should unequivocally indicate what, in our further socioeconomic development, we must surmount with greater resolution, coupled with a clear orientation of the consolidation and development of socialist self-management.

Todor Bakovic particularly advocated the application and incorporation of the present-day achievements in psychology into our theory of socialist self-management. In our present theory, said Bakovic, virtually everything is subordinated to the economic and social function of self-management, which can be clearly seen from the draft resolution. The very important psychological component within the totality of present-day social life, especially in the mosaic of the totality of the theory of self-management, is totally unnoticed, neglected and, as it were, theoretically untouched.

The working people and the working class of our country are expecting a great deal from the 12th congress, said Vlado Janzic. These expectations stem primarily from the desire that the congress should provide an answer to many questions of our social development, and they must be evaluated as an expression of the confidence which our working class has in the League of Communists, and as a support of our working people for the LCY policy and as a wish that at its congress the LCY, as indeed many times before, will point out the answers and open up the prospects of development. Of course, the congress itself will not be able to resolve anything unless these expectations and hopes are accompanied by a direct action of all organized socialist forces and all our working people in their work and other environments.

Economic disruptions have already acquired such dimensions and have been with us for so long a time that we can neither explain them nor resolve them by purely economic measures, Janzic went on to say.

For this reason, the LCY in the future must more resolutely and very concretely involve itself in the ideopolitical struggle against all nonself-management tendencies and deformations which resist implementation of the basic objectives of the LCY policy on the socio-economic plane.

Tome Momirovski pointed to the need for the text of the resolution to be clearer and more concise, that is, being more conducive to action by communists. Speaking about the approach to science, he stressed that it was necessary to strengthen and develop activity in the sphere of technical culture and working-technical creative activity. Science, he stressed, must not develop as a social privilege, as an institution but it must be linked with inventive work. In other words, it should be a higher level of work in the process of production.

The questions and tasks encompassed by the draft resolutions of the 12th LCY Congress, which we are discussing today, show that this highest gathering of communists of our country, too, will make a significant contribution to an even greater mobilization of the young generation which has consciously linked its present and its future with socialist self-management, LCY policy and Tito's path of our society's development, Bogic Bogicevic, president of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, said.

Recalling that up to now on several occasions the problems in committing the young to social life have been stressed -- their insufficient participation and activity in the work of self-managing organs and bodies, in delegate assemblies, in self-managing interest communities, socio-political and social organizations as well as the insufficient activity in educational work with the young -- Bogicevic noted that all these issues are also topical today. I, therefore, believe that they should be raised in even more concrete terms and more clearly in the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress.

The draft resolution, seen as a whole, provides a significant and encouraging basis for the activity of the League of Communists and of other subjective forces of society in the period to come, said Vilmos Molnar. In his assessment, this document deals in detail with the most significant issues of the development of the League of Communists and of the implementation of the social role of the LCY and of the development of socialist self-managing and socio-economic relations.

The other two parts of the resolution, however, in Molnar's view, are more general and additional effort should therefore be made to make them even more suited for action.

It is very significant, Molnar went on, that we have placed the question of national specific features, of equality of all nations and nationalities and genuine affirmation of the national interests within the framework of consolidating socialist self-managing togetherness from the positions of the working class interests.

Molnar also advocated further and more detailed and more precise definition of nationalism of all hues and of the League of Communists obligations to expose and fight against them. The struggle for the equality of the nations and nationalities, he stressed, should be linked more strongly with the class substance of the national policy, that is, with the unity of the working class in implementing its historical goals. It is necessary to stress more strongly the need to struggle for the togetherness of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities on the foundations of full equality and national manifestation as the condition and assumption of unity, stability and progress of the country as a whole. It is necessary to make the effort to stress more strongly and more powerfully the responsibility of the League of Communists for the entire social development of Yugoslavia as a whole, in particular the responsibility of the republics and provinces.

The notorious fact that the past work of producers is still being dissipated is ignored, Ivo Perisin said. This, however, is not being done by the working class, as some argue, but originates in the present relations as regards the formation of the accumulation funds, which means that we are ignoring the source of degradation of our system.

We cannot explain or solve anything without referring to the financing of reproduction, and the financing relations are permeated by dependence of the basic organizations of associated labor on bank credits. These relations in the economy are drowned in a sea of credits but -- let me emphasize again -- not because of irresponsibility by the basic organizations of associated labor but because of the position in which we have put these basic organizations.

The consequences of this practice have produced the basis of this instability. By not solving this, we are losing the ground under our feet. We have not fully explained this. Moreover, this is being belittled or simply understood only in a one-sided manner as a question of bad behavior or -- as is increasingly being done lately -- as a question of measures and regulations and almost as a question of our ability and knowledge to manage the trends, as a question of consistency and caution. However, Perisin continued, we must ask what kind of socioeconomic laws are being taken into account when considering the phenomenon of disproportions in distribution. This is the cross-roads of ideas and a decisive question for our system. Two outlooks emanate from the cross-roads with implied views about all institutes of our system, not only the monetary and credit system which I am not talking about but also the self-managing agreement-making system as well as development, prices, buying and selling relations, imports-exports and also foreign exchange. By not solving the question of the correct outlook, we have problems with everything else. In such a system, the dinar cannot become an objective measure nor can the process of its allocation become firmly linked with the process of creating value and accumulation. In this connection, it would be indeed necessary to discuss thoroughly and point out the laws which facilitate and lead to disproportionate formation of essential economic values and bad use of resources.

Drita Dobrosi emphasized that it is necessary to determine more concretely the actions and tasks of the League of Communists. Drita Dobrosi then emphasized that it is very encouraging that a very open ideopolitical and theoretical struggle is being waged throughout the League of Communists to unmask the essence of reactionary phenomena and tendencies and to eliminate them. However, in this we could be still more decisive and efficacious. Too much space and place is given to public advertising of these phenomena. This confuses the members of the League of Communists and leads to anxiety.

Speaking then about the activity of the League of Communists in Kosovo, Drita Dobrosi emphasized that an intense ideopolitical action is underway in this province by the organs and organizations of the LCY and in keeping with the conclusions of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. The present activity embraces all basic organizations and most members of the League of Communists and other enormous creative forces of society.

An intensive ideopolitical action is being led to prevent the Serbs and Montenegrins leaving Kosovo, in keeping with the assessments and programs, actions and measures of the Provincial Assembly and other subjects. Results have been achieved in the political stabilization of the situation and in the creation of an ideopolitical climate for still more successful overcoming of all problems and difficulties which burden us. However, it is difficult to make up for what has been missed and to correct what has been distorted, Dobrosi emphasized. For a long time we have been assessing the situation in an unrealistic manner, demobilizing and lulling to sleep the League of Communists and other subjective factors of society, obscuring phenomena and truth and proclaiming as successes and values what is not. All this has left grave traces. If we add to this other difficulties which emanate from objective contradictions of the present level of the socioeconomic and self-managing development characteristic of the entire country, and which are still sharper in Kosovo due to poor material development and level of social consciousness and other characteristics, then it is clear how difficult our action and how limited is the efficacy of our daily struggle.

It is not necessary to prove here that an overwhelming majority, not only of the League of Communists but also of all members of the nations and nationalities in Kosovo, favor firm continuation of Tito's road and work. This is also well-known by the internal and external enemies and it is daily confirmed. This is also unequivocally shown by the great response of the voters at the last elections. Votes were cast by 92.3 percent of the population -- an important indicator of the mood of the masses and of their firm commitment to our self-managing socialist system.

It would be unrealistic, however, to consider that we have stabilized the political situation in Kosovo. Hostile activity is still very present. Hostile forces feverishly strive to recruit new members, to reorganize, to organize, to change tactics and to be present through various subversive activities, provocation of disorders, raising of demands, and so on. On the other hand, the fact that these excesses provoked by irredentists and nationalist elements of Albanian nationality have recently lasted only a few minutes clearly demonstrates our strength and determination resolutely to settle accounts with them, Drita Dobrosi said.

The resolution has been well prepared, Marko Bulc said, in my view, for a normal situation. However, the situation now is not normal. It is marked by extensive economic problems which many, justifiably or not, describe as a crisis. The situation is fraught with very serious problems which are not just problems of the moment, but, in all likelihood, problems of the entire next congress period. In my view, the situation is more difficult and more complicated than presented in materials, in delegate debates and in the public. It seems to me even that a more comprehensive political assessment on the real description of the economic situation and its prospects is missing.

Milutin Baltic also holds the view that the resolution does not sufficiently reflect the specific situation and the gravity of the situation in which we are and of the problems which we shall face both at the republican congresses and at the LCY congress. I, therefore, believe that the draft resolution lacks precisely such an assessment of the present juncture at which we are, Baltic stressed. He also stressed that the assessment of the path which we have covered so far, and during which we have mastered basically the first stage of industrialization but have remained isolated, is not emphasized enough. We are today, relatively speaking, more separated in the international exchange from the rest of the world than we were earlier. This discrepancy -- on one hand the rapid fall of our relative exports, the share of our products in exports -- and on the other, the rapid increase in indebtedness, have led to this grave situation. But this isolationism and the imposition of a type of development which has maintained low productivity and which has prevented us from going into the world, has created a boom inside the country where everything can be sold, and thus illusions have been created that one can go on in this way. However, it is not possible to go on in this way -- the repercussions are extensive. The political consequences now have become major.

Congress Set for 26-29 Jun

LD082002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1617 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 April (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today decided that the 12th LCY Congress would be held in Belgrade on June 26 through 29 this year. An eight-point agenda for the congress was proposed. After the election of the congress's working bodies and the verification of delegates' credentials, the participants are to discuss reports on the work of the Central Committee, and other party organs since the 11th congress. It was also decided that discussions of the coming tasks of the LCY and draft documents of the congress be held in commissions. On the last day of its work, the congress will adopt a resolution and amendments to the LCY Statute and verify the election of LCY bodies which will be nominated earlier by the LC congresses in the six republics and the LC conferences in the two provinces.

ROUNDUP OF PRESS COMMENT ON GROMYKO VISIT

LD081514 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav press assesses Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's just closed visit to Yugoslavia as successful and useful. The papers underline that the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference and full equality in Yugoslav-Soviet relations were once again confirmed in Gromyko's talks with Yugoslav leaders.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA writes that these principles, contained in the Belgrade Declaration (1955) and other documents, are a lasting and irreplaceable basis for the successful and stable development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations. The daily writes that the Belgrade talks focused on international problems, special importance being attached to the need for sharing the processes of disarmament and relaxation of tension.

"With this meeting, Yugoslav foreign policy continued its very meaningful activity, confirming its vitality and the capability of maintaining good relations with the largest number of countries, not only with the non-aligned countries with which it maintains an uninterrupted, fruitful and comprehensive contact", writes POLITIKA.

Belgrade's BORBA writes that Gromyko's visit confirms the unquestionable interest of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union and their parties, in maintaining and developing a constant dialogue on all the key international issues, as well as in the further deepening of mutual cooperation on the well-known principles. The paper considers that the Belgrade talks were traditionally frank and as such enhanced a realistic perception of the two countries' interests and positions. "The positions are in many respects identical, close but also different, through [as received] it was reaffirmed again that differences which emerge are not, and should never be, obstacle to good, friendly relations and the further development of cooperation on the principles adopted by both sides", writes BORBA.

The fact that the Soviet Union is a leading power of one of the world blocs and that Yugoslavia is engaged to its fullest in the Nonaligned Movement resulted in nonalignment and issues related to global international security being topical questions in the Yugoslav-Soviet talks.

The Yugoslav side underlined that the current period of crisis can be surmounted only by way of dialogue and negotiation but such as would not advocate and protect the interest of certain groupings but strengthen the process of general relaxation of tension in the world, BORBA reports. The paper emphasizes that the nonaligned have been insisting on this since the founding of their movement.

The Zagreb daily VJESNIK assesses Gromyko's visit as a fresh step in the development of stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations, regardless of all the differences existing in the two parties' and countries' views on certain international or other questions. The paper notes that the Yugoslav-Soviet talks in Belgrade were characterized by frankness, friendship and a joint commitment to peace.

WEST GERMAN SPD OFFICIAL EHMKE DEPARTS

LD081316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- Dr Horst Ehmke, member of the SPD Presidium, left Belgrade today after visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At Belgrade Airport Ehmke was seen off by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.